New-York Daily Times.

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DETAILS OF FIVE DAYS LATER NEWS.

LAST OF THE VIENNA CONFERENCES.

BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL CONTINUED.

Reputed Capitulation of the Allied Army.

BLOCKADE IN THE BALTIC.

Interesting Developments in the British Parliament.

By the united arrivals at this port of the Africa, from Liverpool, on the 29th, and the Asia at Boston, from Liverpool, on the 30th, we have received the dates of three days later news than those brought by the Pontiff, which we published yesterday morning. We proceed to give some interesting extracts on the all-absorbing topic of the war, from various British journals:

A dispatch from the Crimea, dated April 17, reports the cholera raging fearfully in the French camp.

The London Times of yesterday contradicts the stories in the news to-day, to the effect that the Government of the Czar have been the seat of war.

Cholera continued to rage fearfully at St. Petersburg.

A serious outbreak of the River Nera had taken place, causing much damage and loss of property.

On the 7th, Brussels was visited with another earthquake, which shattered most of the stone buildings. Even the wooden ones were heaved up. The Lower quarter of the city was moved under from [illegible] and sink [illegible] the adjacent country.

The village of Jalhagne, near Liege, had fourteen houses completely destroyed. The earthquake appeared to be in the direction, 110 shocks having occurred within 24 hours. The loss of life was not heard.

THE WAR IN FRANCE.

Effect of the News from Vienna and the Bank at Paris.

Interesting Intelligence—The Americans at the Exposition.

Paris Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, April 26, 1855.

The political history of the past week—being a chronicle of panic, surprise, and dispelled illusions—is very well worth telling. I know of men who have grown old since last Saturday, and of others who have lost fortunes in the same space of time. Heavy wagers have been lost, reputations for sagacity compromised, predictions set at naught, and carefully nurtured opinions proved worthless. Those who then allowed themselves to be sanguine, had based their position on four errors: that Austria was weak enough to make a worthy commander, that Austria was loyal enough to stand by her new-made friends, that Sebastopol was strong enough to withstand the door and fall the enemy in, and that Louis NAPOLEON was wise enough to stay quietly at home and pursue his interest with the exposition of 1855—so called after the Empire of that name. People were optimists on Saturday, and are pessimists to-day: the temperament of the Bourse has changed from a jolly sanguineous into a gloom lymphatic. But the thing is worth narrating in detail.

On Saturday the greatest—for those who allow themselves to be deluded by prospects, and who do not know that they are all of them dissolving views—was not astonishing. Kertch was supposed to have offered a separate proposition, which the Conference had agreed to take into consideration. Lord JOHN RUSSELL had determined to postpone his story in consequence. The Emperor, still in Bologne, had not yet allowed his resolve to assume the command in person, to gain currency in Paris. Nothing more was said upon the anticipated fainthearts of the great German power. Above all, the fleet had been opened on Sebastopol, and CANROBERT, in a brief dispatch, had alluded to the superiority of the French fire. CANROBERT, too, had, in a message to his soldiers, spoken of their fire as a "hurricane" of shot, and they gave old and comfort to the enemy. Now Saturday's Bourse is different from the Bourse of any other day in the week, on account of the transaction of Stocks. As forty-eight hours much important intelligence arrives, the chance of good news or bad are 50 to 50. Therefore the Bourse of Saturday is either greatly cheering and cheery, in view of the probabilities of advance intelligence, or else, in anticipation of glad tidings, it is doubly exhilarant and open-handed. So it was on Saturday last. It was an opinion quite generally entertained that Sebastopol would have fallen before Monday, and that the representatives at Vienna would have agreed upon the basis of a treaty. The rise of the funds was considerable, and the quantity of business done—in view of realizations on Monday,—was, according to the *Presse*, quite unprecedented. This was what is called optimism,—a word made from the Latin, like utilitarian, which was largely current in 1853.

Monday came, but in the meantime Sunday had come, too. Never did such a rain of disasters fall upon a people so unprepared for it. Prepare your fingers, for we shall need them to count on. The Vienna Conferences had "adjourned," according to one set of dispatches, "been postponed," according to Lord PALMERSTON, and "deserted," according to another set of dispatches. The Russians having, with the aid of Austria, managed to avoid giving their reply for several minutes, at least hoisted in their positive refusal to listen to the propositions made, which, they were, quite as well prepared and resolved to hand in before the death of Nicholas. In addition to the pleasurable sensations caused by receiving so flat a rejection, the politicians had to undergo the mortification of perceiving that the well-known game of "gaining time" had again been successfully played upon them. Then came an elaborate article in the *Constitutionnel*, proving to the satisfaction of the writer, that it was perfectly absurd to suppose Austria capable of either treachery or neutrality. The natural effect of this article was, of course, to lead people to infer that grave doubts were entertained of Austria in the quarters where the *Constitutionnel* gets its inspiration. This was bad enough, but this was only half.

The Emperor was forcibly going to the Crimea. His Majesty's entourage had succeeded that he assume the command in chief, and, in emergencies, old Lord RAGLAN knew what to do, and how to do it. This revived all the old opposition, and renewed the violent manifestations of disapprobation which were so rife two months ago. The Emperor, it is known, bears his honors of victory in his confidence in his star, or the magic of his presence, and perhaps in his military genius. He remembers that the elder NAPOLEON was confined at Marsh 19,000 men. Being an Emperor of France, his blood is fired with martial ardor.

It is useless to remark that the Bourse does not look on this matter through his Majesty's eyes. It believes that a thing may be run into the ground—i. e., that his zeal may fail. It places a very slight value on any prestige he may possess or gain. As for his military capabilities, it would be quite as willing to send out the Prefect of the Seine as the Minister of Finance as General-in-Chief to the field. It remembers with disgust the humiliating failure of the Forest Howitzer, and the unfavorable display on that occasion, in his whole at Camp Triangle at Boulogne, last Summer. It recalls the "[illegible]" of [illegible] at Ostende, of reverses, and of demoralization in the English army; of trouble with Lord RAGLAN, or of the resignation of that worthy. It feels that it is by no means an easy to impose upon those already open an army as upon a nation, and that the success which has resulted to this exception may be the people could not act upon troops in the field, even if it could be tried upon them. So the decision of his Majesty to grid on his armor was another case not to the spectators for a time. This was bad enough in all conscience, but it was only three-quarters. The most convenient hobgoblin, or bugbear, of—for, of course, the published intelligence was true and authentic, that the Emperor was not preparing with all the vigor that was desirable. CANROBERT contented himself in something that the importance of the subject, he conceived to be sufficient without saying a word of results. It is true that he stated, on Monday, that the troops were encouraged by the first bombardment, and that they were getting power and power the further. But then CANROBERT referred to the fourth and fifth Articles, which, in the case of Russia, he said, he had [illegible] in the Bourse, and which, he said, he had [illegible] to the Bourse. What, indeed, to make the Bourse dread more than the Articles we have been looking for yesterday? In this the Bourse [illegible] the Articles, and to the loss to Russia, [illegible]

[illegible] ... to consider whether the military convention of [illegible] ... alliance with England, but the never-failing caution of [illegible] ... Prussia and the rest of Germany refused to declare their federal duties, Austria could not venture to declare war against Russia. [illegible] ... and Prussia than those mentioned in the treaty of Dec. 2.

There were this morning three British Cabinet messengers here, and another is expected this evening from Berlin. [illegible] ... Lord John Russell [illegible] ... by the morning train. [illegible] ... Austria [illegible] ... to give her assistance to the Western Powers; [illegible] ... go to war with Russia [illegible] ... idea of doing so.

It is variously rumored in the city that a considerable part of the troops have been withdrawn from Gallicia and Transylvania, but no correspondent can give perfectly reliable information on such a subject. It has often struck me as very singular, that since General Lavarre and General Crawford have been in this city, Baron Hess, the Commander-in-Chief, has never gone to the army. As they are attached to his person, they might accompany him if he went, but without him they cannot go. Can there be any reason for keeping the French and English Military Commissioners at a distance from the army? Are there, perhaps, fewer troops in Gallicia and Transylvania, and those in the Danubian Principalities, Hungary and Italy than the non-Russian world has been led to expect in the case?

These questions have recently been put to me by persons who firmly believe that both Austria and Prussia have successfully duped England and France, but the last of them were inclined to negatively. All that you read in my former letters relative to the continual movement of troops, artillery, ammunition, and supplies to the north and northeast of the Empire was simple matter of fact, and Austria a few months since certainly had two very large armies on the Russian frontier.

The Bombardment of Sebastopol—What will be the Result?

From the Times, April 27.

In attempting to trace the course and the effects of the great operations in which the Allied forces have recently been engaged before Sebastopol, the difficulty of the task is increased by the circumstance that the irregular and imperfect communications of the telegraph are of a much more recent date than the incidents of which we have a full and precise account from our own correspondent. We are informed, indeed, that the telegraphic wire is nearly complete between Whitehall Gardens and Balaklava, and that Lord Panmure may at this moment be in hourly communication with Lord Raglan. But, if this be the case, the Government seems to have kept this mode of intercourse with the army to themselves, and we are in possession of no positive intelligence later than the 10th instant, which accompanies the last dispatches of the 14th. [illegible] ... judge of the success or the failure of a particular operation before we clearly understand in what it consisted or by what forces it was executed, and the general disposition of the progress of the siege [illegible] ... The fact is, however, that to form a correct notion of this prodigious enterprise, so far as our present accounts enable us to judge of it, we must examine the particulars and detailed effects of the fire of the French and English batteries more than the general result, which can only be ascertained when the whole operation is completed.

The extreme right of the positions occupied by the besiegers is in the hands of the French, and they have constructed extensive batteries on the heights in front of the scene of the battle of Inkermann, so as to answer the Russian batteries on the other side of the Tchernaya, and also to reply to the fire of the Mamelon, which is at a distance of about six hundred yards. Passing from the right to the left, the next works are Gordon's and Chapman's Batteries, with the Lancaster Battery over them, rising up to the Victoria Redoubt, which is almost in front of the Redan. On the 10th inst. our correspondent reports that the fire of these guns had kept under one face of the Redan, damaged six or seven guns in the Round Tower, and injured the other Russian batteries on the left. The latest accounts, which are of the 19th, brought by the Asmodée, state that the whole of the ambuscades in front of the Central Tower have now been occupied by the Allies, and converted into a portion of their own lines; so that at this point there is a considerable advance, for we have first silenced the Russian guns in the rear of this position, and then acquired possession of the approaches they were beginning to make against our centre. This advance is the more important as the ground occupied by the Russians in front of the Mamelon and the Round Tower separated the two divisions of our left attack, and to a certain extent enfiladed both of them. Crossing the ravine which descends to the Careening Harbor, we arrive at the scene of the principal French operations directed against the town itself, and here again the results of the fire appear to be considerable. The most advanced work of the Russians on that point is the Flagstaff Battery, which not only commands the approach to the town on the left side of the Careening Harbor, but also crosses its fire with the Malakhoff Tower on the other side of the ravine in such a manner as seriously to impede the advance of the besiegers.

From the first day of the siege, eight months ago, the reduction of the Flagstaff Battery has been one of the most essential objects of the assailants. Our correspondent now states that the French fire had completely crushed the guns of the Flagstaff Battery, and considerably injured the Garden Battery behind it, these two works being in front of the right of the French main attack. *There is no doubt that throughout the town has been defended with the greatest courage and pertinacity.* Repeated sorties have been made, both on the night of the 13th and again on the 16th, and a French mine has been successfully exploded. Passing to the extreme left of this attack, the front of the Quarantine Fort is stated to be entirely destroyed, and in front of the town our brave Allies have succeeded in tracing and digging the trench of their fourth parallel, which must bring them into the closest proximity to the Russian works.

These details certainly indicate the steady progress of the scientific operations of this extraordinary siege, under difficulties which may truly be said to be unprecedented, but we are left in the dark as to many points which are of scarcely inferior importance to that general and final result which mainly interests ourselves and all the world. We do not know the extent or the nature of the stores and reinforcements which the Russians still receive from the interior, the condition of their guns, the supply of their ammunition, or the real state of their army, for in a place not yet invested, it is impossible to surmise to what extent the enormous consumption and the frightful losses of such a siege can have been repaired. The Crimea itself is unproductive, and every article brought to Sebastopol, since the sea has been closed, must have been transported from Cherson, a distance of 250 miles overland.

It appears to be, on the whole, a fortunate circumstance that at the very moment of this attack the weather again became rough and rainy, for the valley of the Tchernaya being flooded, completed our line of [illegible] ... and protected us from any attack on the side of Balaklava. The Turkish and Egyptian forces, which have now arrived, and are under the command of Omar Pacha in person, prove a valuable addition to the allied armies; they effectually cover Balaklava, and, whether the bombardment be followed by a partial assault of the town or by operations in the field, we have no doubt these troops will perform excellent service.

Happily, the losses hitherto sustained by the allied armies in the course of the bombardment are inconsiderable, when compared with the extraordinary extent of the fire on both sides. The object of a cannonade of this nature is rather to destroy guns and silence batteries than to destroy life, and accordingly the casual loss to the armies is frequently less than it would be in an hour's skirmish in front of the trenches. It is clear, therefore, that on the termination of this extraordinary fire, which had already been prolonged for more than ten days, the allied army cannot relapse into a state of inaction, and that the Generals in command of the expedition must have prepared their plans, in the event of the non-success of the cannonade. An attack of this nature never reduces a fortified town which is vigorously defended, and Sebastopol has long since been exposed to all that can be inflicted on it by a storm of projectiles. Everything depends on the vigor of the next step, and the promptitude with which it is taken, for the Russians have shown so much activity in repairing their former losses and disasters, that the only chance of success is to take immediate advantage of the impression made upon their works.

The duration of such a fire as that which opened on the 9th of April has its natural limits, and it is easy to compute the enormous consumption of ammunition from guns each firing 120 rounds per day. The moment must, before long, have arrived for a different and more enterprising mode of action against the enemy, if we are to maintain the slight but positive advantage from these vast preparations and sustained efforts. The army has not only [illegible] ... its position before the town, but is in a [illegible] ... the means of action beyond. We have reason to believe that a powerful cavalry [illegible] ... had already been made by Omar Pacha; the 10th Hussars had arrived in the Crimea; and, though we cannot venture to expect tidings of the immediate fall of Sebastopol, we trust that the allied forces have now entered upon a period of active operations which will not end without a decisive and glorious result.

The Baltic—Notification of the Blockade.

From the Supplement to the London Gazette of Friday, April 27.

It is hereby notified that her Majesty's Government has received information from Capt. Watson, R.N., commanding a squadron of her Majesty's ships in the Baltic, dated "Her Majesty's ship *Impérieuse*, off Libau, April 16, 1855," to the effect that on and from the 17th day of April, 1855, and in the name of her Majesty, and of her ally, his Majesty Napoleon III., Emperor of the French, the Russian port of Libau, on the coast of Courland, was placed in a state of strict blockade by a competent force of her Majesty's ships and vessels; and that on and from the 19th of April, 1855, all Russian ports, havens, and creeks, from lat. 56° 54' north, long. 21° 6' east, to the Filsand Lighthouse, in lat. 58° 23' north, long. 21° 50' east, (including especially the ports of Seckenhomm, Windau and the entrance to the Gulf of Riga,) were also placed in a state of strict blockade by a competent force; and it is hereby notified that all the measures authorised by the laws of nations and the respective treaties between Her Majesty and her Allies with the different neutral Powers will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade.

The First Baltic Capture of 1855.—Memel, April 18.—The *Myron*, Kneewsch, from Lubeck, with a cargo of coals, was captured off Libau, April 17, by her Majesty's steamer *Desperate*, and has been brought to this port.

FRANCE.

The Emperor's Departure for the Crimea.

On this subject, the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says:

"While many people are yet doubting of a fact which has never from the first been a moment doubtful—the Emperor's fixed intention to go to the Crimea—there appears in the *Constitutionnel* of this morning the following very conclusive announcement:

"'The camp equipage of the Emperor was sent off yesterday to the south by the Lyons Railway, in charge of several *employés* of the Menus Plaisirs, who, before their departure, were provided with a complete uniform, and an ample cloak. These men, selected from the best upholsterers of the garde-meuble, will have the care of the Emperor's tent and all its accessories during his Majesty's progress, and it will be their duty to see that the Emperor is properly lodged wherever he may be.'

"This is the first positive intimation that has appeared in any French paper, that the Emperor was going to take the field in person. For a long time the journals were prohibited from alluding to the subject, and later they were only permitted to speak of the project as a contingency.

"I believe it to be not doubtful that the Emperor will leave Paris on the 10th, (a day already frequently mentioned,) if not—which is very probable—sooner. I understand that his Majesty, as Generalissimo of the Allied Forces, will have a staff composed of officers of the four armies, English, French, Turkish, and Piedmontese."

The Great Exhibition.

A telegraphic dispatch, dated Friday evening, the 27th, says: "The opening of the Exhibition has been postponed till the 15th of May."

There is a report that Gen. Pelissier will be immediately appointed to succeed Gen. Canrobert, who will return to France as a Field-Marshal.

BELGIUM.

The Belgian Chamber of Representatives reassembled on Tuesday, the 24th, when a series of explanations took place, both on the part of the new Ministry and on that of the Representatives, who had been called upon by the King to attempt the formation of a Cabinet.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

It is announced from St. Petersburg that General Annenkoff, Governor of New Russia and Bessarabia, has been summoned to the capital, and is to be entrusted with an important mission to the Court of Persia.

TURKEY.

A dispatch from Trieste gives news from Prevesa of the 13th. The invasion of the Turkish territory Arta, which had been attributed to Greek deserters, was only an excursion by a band of brigands.

PIEDMONT.

The Piedmontese Senate commenced the discussion of the Convents Suppression bill on the 23d. On the 26th the discussion was adjourned, in consequence of the Bishop's proposing to allow the clergy 900,000f. yearly.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Overland Mail.

The India Mail has arrived at Alexandria with advices from Calcutta to March 24; Madras, 26th; Bombay, April 3d; Shanghai, March 9th; Canton, 13th; Hong Kong, 15th.

A rupture with Persia is imminent. The Shah openly avows his preference for Russia. Mr. Murray left Bagdad for Teheran on March 12.

Trade in India is dull, and money scarce. The traffic on the Calcutta Railway exceeds all expectation.

Shanghai and Canton have been evacuated by the rebels.

The Russian frigate *Diana* has been lost at Japan, owing to an earthquake.

The steamer *Shanghai* arrived at Hong Kong on the 20th of February.

The *Living Age* and the *Tom Bowline* have been wrecked on the Prabas.

Exchange at Canton 48¼; Shanghai, 64¼.

The treaty between the Japanese and Americans was ratified at Simoda on the 21st of February.

THE VERY LATEST.

The Bombardment.

PARIS, Wednesday, April 25—7 A. M.

The *Moniteur* announces that the Minister of Marine has received the following dispatch from Admiral Bruat:

On the 17th the fire of our batteries maintained its superiority.

In front of the Central Tower we have carried a series of ambuscades, and these works where we have established ourselves are now comprised in our lines.

We have crowned a ravine in that direction, which runs along the fortifications of the town, where the enemy formerly kept their reserves in safety.

Before the Flagstaff Bastion we sprung a mine (*fourneaux de mine*) at a distance of about 50 metres.

This operation, which perfectly succeeded, gave us a parallel, and was successfully joined to the others.

From the 13th to the 14th, notwithstanding the renewed attacks of the Russians, we had only about 300 men *hors de combat*.

The commander of the frigate which brought the news added that the situation was generally considered very satisfactory.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has received the following dispatch:

PERA, Saturday, April 21.

I learn by the *Asmodée*, which left the Crimea on the 19th, that the besiegers were still advancing, and were consolidating their position.

On the night between the 18th and 19th the enemy made a strong sortie, which was promptly repulsed.

BERLIN, Tuesday, April 24.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg, dated the 23d inst., says that the following dispatch had been received from Prince Gortschakoff, dated Sebastopol, 19th of April:

The firing of the enemy on the 16th, 17th and 18th was less violent. Our batteries replied successfully.

On the night between the 18th and 19th one of our battalions made a sortie to destroy the most advanced works of the enemy.

The object of the sortie was fully attained, with small loss.

The loss of our garrison has, moreover, during the last few days, been less considerable.

The following dispatch has been received here from St. Petersburg, dated April 26:

Prince Gortschakoff writes under date of the 23d of April as follows:

The fire of the enemy on the 22d was slacker.

During the last two days our loss has been much less than on the preceding days.

The London *Daily News* of the 27th ult. says: An opinion is gaining ground that the assault will not take place before the disembarkation of the Sardinian troops in the Crimea.

The Conferences.

VIENNA, Thursday Evening, 26th.

To-day, at the request of the Russians, it was made known that they would make new propositions. The tenor of the Conference had not yet transpired.

Baron Hess goes with the whole of the general staff to Galicia on the 2d of May, but probably only to inspect the army.

By a second dispatch we learn that the Russian propositions have been rejected by the Allies. M. Drouyn De L'huys leaves to-morrow.

Railway shares have fallen 8 Per cent.

VIENNA, Friday evening, April 27.

There was no Conference to-day.

Everything very flat.

A telegraphic dispatch from Vienna, dated the 27th instant, from your own correspondent, announces that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe left Constantinople for the Crimea on the 24th.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

LONDON, Friday, April 27, 1855—5 P. M.

A fair amount of business has been transacted in the Colonial and Foreign Produce markets this week. Sugar and Coffee firm; Breadstuffs dearer. Russian Produce has advanced considerably. Money easy. Consols leave off 89¾ for money, and 89¾@89⅞ for the account; Dollars 4s. 10½d.; Bar Silver 5s. 0¾d.; South American Doubloons 74s.@74s. 3d.; American Eagles 76s. 3½d. By Electric Telegraph from Trieste we learn the arrival there of the Overland Mail, with advices to the following dates: Calcutta 24th, Madras 26th March, Bombay 3d April, Canton 13th March. Exchange at Canton 4s. 9¼d., Shanghai 5s. 4½d.

Coffee.—Steady. 189 casks and 400 bags Plantation Ceylon have been offered at auction during the week, and chiefly sold from 52s. 6d.@56s. 6d. for ordinary to low middling, with good middling and fine ranging from 56s. 6d.@72s. 6d. 66 casks and 190 barrels and bags Jamaica brought from 51s. 6d.@67s. 6d. In Native Ceylon there is not much doing from 47s.@47s. 6d. In Plantation Coffee we have nothing to report, and the best Continental markets are reported quiet. An addition of 4d. ₩ lb. has been made to the duty, which is now 4d. ₩ lb.

Cocoa.—169 bags Trinidad brought very extreme prices, from 58s. 6d.@63s. for fair Gray to good Red.

Cochineal.—337 bags at public sale went off with less animation at from last sales' rates to 1d. cheaper, except Teneriffe, which brought former prices; 156 bags Honduras Silver sold from 3s. 6d.@4s. 2d. for low to fine; 31 bags Black from 4s. 2d.@4s. 10d.; 106 bags Teneriffe 3s. 9d.@5s. 10d. for Silver, 4s.@4s. 1d. for Black; 34 bags Mexican Black from 3s. 11d.@4s. 4d.

Cotton.—Has been in good demand, and the sales for the week are 2,400 bales at full rates. At Liverpool the business has been extensive; yesterday's quotation for middling Orleans was 5 3-16d. ₩ lb.

Copper.—A good business doing. Tough Cake and Tile £126. Best Selected £129. Sheathing 14d.

At the Corn market on Monday the fresh supply of English Wheat was small, and in consequence of the more warlike appearance of politics, and the continuance of unfavorable weather for the growing crops, an advance of 1s.@2s. ₩ qr. was readily obtained. There was also an improved inquiry for Foreign at a similar advance; but holders generally showed little disposition to sell, except at higher rates. To-day the demand continued active, and a further advance of 4s.@5s. on Wheat, 2s.@3s. ₩ bbl. and sack on Flour was established. We quote White American Wheat 90s.@93s.; Red 74s.@80s. ₩ qr. American Flour 39s.@43s. ₩ bbl.

Drugs, &c.—The fortnightly sales have passed off without animation, and only a small portion of the quantity offered found buyers. Castor Oil—510 cases mostly sold at full prices, from 5½d.@9¼d. for fair to good seconds, with fine from 5¼d.@6d. Cutch—1,239 bags Pegue brought 23s.6d. Lac Dye—Of 703 cases about half sold at rather lower prices, from 7½d.@2s.3d. for ordinary to fine quality. Quicksilver, 1s.10d.@1s.11d. Turkey Opium, 18s.

Hemp—The breaking up of the Vienna Conferences has caused considerable excitement in the market, and the price of St. Petersburg Clean has advanced to £50, with few sellers. For Manilla there is also some improvement, and £41 has been paid for common current quality. Jute—5,700 bales at auction were chiefly held for £1@£3 advance; the portion sold realized full prices to 20s. advance for good and fine sorts. Prices range from £13@£17 5s. for common to fair, and from £18@£19 10s. for good to fine.

Indigo—10,940 chests are now declared for the sale to commence 8th proximo, of which 2,500 are Bengals of the new crop, and 2,000 Madras and Kurpah.

Lard has advanced to 56s. for Western in kegs, and is very firm.

Iron—The inquiry for Welsh Iron continues moderate. We quote Rails, £6 7s.6d.@£6 12s. 6d.; Bars, £6 10s.@£6 15s., free on board in Wales. Scotch Pigs, 60s.@61s. for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

Linseed—A large speculative business has been done during the week, and an advance of 4s.@5s. ₩ qr. established—Taganrog Seed on the the coast having been sold at 65s., free delivered, and Berdianski on passage at 66s. Arrivals during the week, 9,324 qrs., principally from Bombay and Calcutta; on the spot fine samples of Seed are now difficult to buy at extreme quotations.

Lead—Very steady. Common Pig £22 5s.@£22 10s. Refined, £23.

Linseed Cakes—In active demand, and quotations generally are about 5s. ₩ ton higher.

Oils—In Fish no alteration; Sperm, £130; Southern, £49; Pale Seal, £52; Cod, £42. Rape—Refined quiet at 55s.; Brown, 52s. Linseed—Influenced by speculative purchases, has advanced rapidly, and 38s. 6d.@39s. has been paid for deliveries to August. On the spot there are few sellers at 36s. 6d.@37s. Cocoa Nut has improved to 43s. for Ceylon, and 45s. Cochin. Palm, 42s.

Rice—A very extensive business has been done during the week, and prices generally are 3d.@6d. dearer. The transactions comprise about 1,000 tons Bengal on the spot at 13s.@14s. for middling, and several cargoes of Arracan and Rangoon at 11s. 3d.@11s. 9d. for distant shipments, and there are no sellers now at those prices.

Saltpetre—Steady; 885 bags Bengal at auction brought the full previous value of 26s. 6d. for 3 to 2½ ₩ cent. refraction, and about 900 bags, refracting 3½@1½ ₩ cent., have been sold privately at the same price.

Spices—Pepper, 663 bags Black partly sold at steady prices; Borneo kind at 4¼d., and middling Sumatra from 4¼d.@4½d.; Pimento, of 1,020 bags about two-thirds sold from 4½d.@5¼d.; Cassia Lignea, 300 boxes of middling second quality were held at 126s.; Cloves, 76 bxs. Bourbon brought 5¼d.

Spelter—Quiet at £22 10s.@£22 15s.

Sugar—The market was unsettled early in the week by the increase of 25 ₩ cent on the Duties; but in the last day or two a fair amount of business has been done at an advance of 2s.@2s. 6d. ₩ cwt., on the rates ruling last week. The duties now chargeable are as follows:—Refined, 20s.; Brown Clayed, 15s.; White Clayed, 17s. 6d., not equal to Brown, 13s. 9d.; Molasses, 5s. 4d. ₩ cwt. The sales of West India for the week are 1,590 hhds., and of 17,000 bags Mauritius and East India offered at auction about half was disposed of; 252 hhds. and 150 bbls. Porto Rico sold with spirit from 23s.@42s. Privately about 1,000 boxes Yellow Havana on the spot have changed hands at 23s. 6d.; a cargo of 350 cases brown Bahia afloat at 16s., for Amsterdam, insured free of particular average; and one of 500 tons Clayed Manilla at 19s. for a near port. For Refined the demand is good, and the advance in price is about equal to the increase of duty.

Tallow—The market has been very excited, and prices have advanced rapidly. We quote to-day Y. C. 56s. on the spot, and 57s. for end of year.

Tea—More doing. Common Congou 9d. ₩ lb. The duty has been raised 3d. ₩ lb., and is now 1s. 9d.

Tin—Firm, and in fair request. English Blocks, 111s.; Bars, 112s.; Refined, 114s.; Banca, 110s.@111s.; Straits, 106s.@107s.

Turpentine—Rough, 9d.; Spirits firmer; American, in casks, 36s.

American Stocks—United States 6's Bonds, 1868, 106@107, nominal; Massachusetts Sterling 5's 100@101; Maryland 5's Sterling, buyers at 92; a little New-York 5's of 1860 offered at 90; Ohio 6's, 1856, 91; Pennsylvania Inscriptions offered at 80, and Bonds at 84; Virginia 6's Dollar Bonds, buyers at 87; ditto 5's Sterling Bonds, sellers at 87; Canada 6's Sterling Bonds offered at 106; some Boston City 5's offered at 91½; Consolidated New-Orleans 6's Bonds 84@85, without demand; also New-Orleans Railroad Bonds, 1874, 75; Illinois Central Railroad Bonds 7's, 1875, 68@69; Michigan Central 8's, 90; Panama Railroad Bonds Sterling 7's, 94@95, without business. Pennsylvania Central 6's, 1st Mortgage, 89@90; New-York and Erie 7's, 2d mortgage, convertible 1860, 90@92; 3d mortgage, 84@86; ditto convertible 1869, 79@81; Sinking Fund 78@80.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, April 27, 1855.

Cotton Market—The market has been active all the week, and prices have advanced ⅛d. ₩ lb. on Middling and the better qualities; the ordinary grades are hardly changed. The sales for the week are 109,980 bales, of which 42,690 are on speculation and for export, leaving 60,960 bales to the trade. The sales to-day are 12,000 bales. Market active:

Fair Orleans	6d.	Middling Orleans	5 5-16d.
Fair Mobiles	5¾d.	Middling Mobiles	5¼d.
Fair Uplands	5¾d.	Middling Uplands	5 3-16d.

		Total bales.	American.
Imp. into this port, Jan. 1 to Ap. 27	1855	905,167	712,464
Imp. into this port, Jan. 1 to Ap. 27	1854	707,160	580,139
Delivered for consumption	1855	744,150	566,200
Delivered for consumption	1854	650,330	494,200
Taken for export	1855	42,795	20,615
Taken for export	1854	44,967	19,994
Stocks	1855	619,570	387,380
Stocks	1854	709,200	391,520

The Conferences at Vienna have led to no result, and war, on a great scale, seems the only course before us. The estimated war expenditure of this country, in excess of the peace expenditure, is upwards of £30,000,000; that of all Europe cannot be short of £100,000,000. That, in the first instance, the circulation of so great a sum may give a false and fleeting appearance of prosperity, is not improbable; but that, in the end, such an expenditure, if continued, must prove most disastrous to commerce and impoverishing to Europe, is inevitable. The Money market is extremely easy, and still lower rates are current this week, 3½ ₩ cent. being accepted in some cases. The upward movement of the Exchanges seems to be arrested, but rates are such that all export of Gold is unprofitable. Consols close 89¾ to ⅞. The Manchester market, notwithstanding the activity of our Cotton market, was reported, on Tuesday, to be rather quiet.

Corn Market—There has been an active demand during the week, and prices have advanced 3d.@4d. ₩ 70 lbs. on Wheat, 2s. ₩ bbl. on Flour, and 2s.@3s. ₩ quarter on Indian Corn. The weather continues very fine, but rain is much wanted.

Western Canal sup. Flour, new, ₩ bbl	37s. 0d.@39s. 0d.
Baltimore and Philadelphia, new, ₩ bbl	40s. 0d.@44s. 0d.
Ohio do., new, ₩ bbl	42s. 0d.@45s. 0d.
Sour do., new, ₩ bbl	36s. 0d.@40s. 0d.
White United States Wheat, ₩ 70 lbs	11s. 4d.@12s. 3d.
Red and Mixed do., ₩ 70 lbs	10s. 9d.@11s. 0d.
Yellow & Mixed Indian Corn, ₩ 480 lbs	46s. 0d.@47s. 0d.
White do., ₩ 480 lbs	45s. 0d.@46s. 0d.

Ashes remain firm at last week's prices. Resin—6,000 bbls. have been sold at 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d. ₩ cwt. for common American. Turpentine—About 1,000 bbls. have brought 7s. 3d. to 7s. 6d. ₩ cwt. Spirits of Turpentine are worth 35s. ₩ cwt. Tallow—There has been a better demand, and 56s. is now demanded for Y. C.; other sorts in proportion. Lard—300 tons have been sold at 46s. to 50s. ₩ cwt. Oils—About 2,000 tons Palm Oil have been sold, on the spot and to arrive, at £30 to £43 ₩ ton. No change in Rape or Seal Oils. Rice—There has been a very good demand, and the sales of East India have been very large. No sales of American are quoted. Dyewoods—The demand continues steady at a slight advance for Logwood, of which 80 tons Tobasco have brought £6 7s. 6d., and 50 tons Campeachy £7 10s.; 65 tons Fustic have been sold at £5 17s. 6d. to £6, 20 tons solid Nicaragua Wood at £18, and 12 tons Lima Wood at £18 5s. to £19 7s. 6d. ₩ ton. A. DENNISTOUN & CO.

The Liquor Dealers.

A gathering of Liquor-dealers took place Tuesday afternoon at the Third District Police Court, before Justice Welsh. It appears that Mr. Henry P. Robinson, a member of the Carson League, had made complaint against about a dozen of the fraternity for selling grog on Sundays, and four of them made their appearance to answer for the offence. The case of Wm. Brennan, of No. 154 Bowery, was the only one disposed of, and he, after venting his rage upon Mr. Robinson, whom he expressed a strong desire to slap, paid his fine of $5 and went his way rejoicing. The examination of the other three will take place to-day, and those who have been summoned but have not yet appeared will probably be sent after during the day.

A well-made counterfeit of the $20 gold pieces is now in circulation. It is probably the exact circumference of the coin, but it is not so thick. It is valued at $13 50. The coin may be detected by observing the word "gold" in small raised letters on the bottom of the head.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY ENTERPRISE.

Its Necessity, Practicability and Dignity, with Glimpses at the Special Duties of the North.

AN ADDRESS BY SENATOR SUMNER.

The Back-Bone Party.

There was an immense jam at the Metropolitan Theatre last night. As each man, woman and child present—always excepting a dozen or two dead-heads—paid a quarter for entrance, it must have been a *paying* house. Indeed, this year, and thus far, Anti-Slavery alone has made men forget the weather utterly, and crowd the houses devoted to its exposition, as if the nights were calm, mild and moonlit, instead of fierce, wild, stormy and pitch dark. At quarter to 8 there was not a seat left unoccupied in the Parquette or either of the three "Circles." By 8, you could not see through the heads that darkened the doors that led from the halls; only in the upper circle of all was there respectable standing room.

The meeting was not less enthusiastic than it was warm. The audience, finely diversified as to color, was in excellently appreciative humor. Every good hit was applauded roundly. One man in the upper tier, and so near the stage and that he could be seen by three-fourths of the house, and so stout-lunged that all under the La Farge House roof could hear him, got warmed up to even more than prudential heat. When others clapped gently he stamped furiously; when others said "good" in a quiet, subdued voice, he roared "whoo—raw!" The Senator had not finished his introductory remarks before he rose to his feet, and swinging his clean white pocket-handkerchief around his head, cheered lustily—in tones as much above the loudest of the rest as in position he was higher than the reporters, who sat at the very bottom of the pit, pegging away stenographically, phonographically and cacographically to catch every eloquent word, and save upon paper each classical sentence. However, everything human must cave after a season, and the man in the loft caved also—after having got off six full-voiced cheers consecutively. That effort was too much for him, and though the good points came thicker after than before it, we did not hear him peep again. He wears a claret colored coat with gilded buttons,—has short, curly hair, is handsome,—has a bright red face,—shows, and wherever he goes with that fine voice of his we bespeak him from the press a first-rate notice.

The platform was occupied by distinguished Abolitionists, one small woman, one handsome doubloon-colored man, Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips,—their bald heads shone conspicuously before all others—Garrison's illuminating all that part of the house,—a fine old Quaker, with his hat on, and a man who passed for "the long-haired Burleigh," but by mistake certainly, for that gentleman, whom the *Express* so long supposed to be one of the new Harbor Masters, stood all the evening in the hall, peddling books and pictures.

Oliver Johnson, Esq., occupied the Chair. The venerable Judge Jay enjoyed the seat beside him.

MR. SUMNER INTRODUCED.

Mr. Sumner was introduced to the audience by the Hon. William Jay, in the following terms:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I have been requested, on the part of the Society, to perform the pleasing, but unnecessary, office of introducing to you the honored and well-known advocate of Justice, Humanity and Freedom, Charles Sumner. It is not for his learning and eloquence that I commend him to your respectful attention; for learning, eloquence, and even theology itself, have been prostituted in the service of an institution well described by John Wesley as the sum of all villanies. I introduce him to you as a Northern Senator, on whom nature has conferred the unusual gift of a backbone—a man who, standing erect on the floor of Congress, amid creeping things from the North, with Christian fidelity denounces the stupendous wickedness of the Fugitive law and the Nebraska perfidy, and, in the name of Liberty, Humanity and Religion, demands the repeal of these most atrocious enactments. May the words he is about to utter be impressed on your consciences, and influence your conduct.

SENATOR SUMNER'S ADDRESS.

The Senator, who is a noble man to look upon, tall, stout, gainly, and dressed very much as we expect to see a man of sense and a Senator of taste, proceeded to speak, during some hour and a half, without reference to notes or any other interruption than a delighted audience obliged him to suffer at frequent intervals, a lecture that was eminently chaste, classical and eloquent. He began as follows:

Mr. President and Fellow-Citizens of New-York: History abounds in vicissitudes. From weakness and humility, men ascend to power and place; from defeat and disparagement, enterprises are lifted to triumph and acceptance. The martyr of to-day is gratefully enshrined on the morrow. The stone that the builders rejected is made the head of the corner. Thus it always has been, and ever will be.

Only twenty years ago, in 1835, the friends of the Slave in our country were weak and humble, while their great enterprise, just then showing itself, was trampled down and despised. The small companies, gathered together in the name of *Freedom*, were interrupted and often dispersed by riotous mobs. At Boston, a feeble association of women, called the Female Anti-Slavery Society, convened in a small room of an upper story in an obscure building, was insulted and then driven into the streets by a frantic crowd, politely termed, at the time, an assemblage of "gentlemen of property and standing," which, after various deeds of violence and vileness, next directed itself upon William Lloyd Garrison—known as the determined editor of the *Liberator*, and the originator of the Anti-Slavery Enterprise in our day—and ruthlessly tearing him away, amidst savage threats and with a halter about his neck, dragged him through the streets, until at last, guilty only of loving liberty, if not wisely, too well, this unoffending citizen was thrust into the common jail for protection against an infuriated populace. Nor was Boston alone. Even villages in remote rural solitude, belched forth in similar outrage; while the large towns, like Providence, New-Haven, Utica, Worcester, Alton, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York, became so many fiery craters, overflowing with rage and madness. What lawless violence failed to accomplish was next urged through the forms of law. By solemn legislative acts, the Slave States called on the Free States, "promptly and effectually to suppress all associations within their respective limits purporting to be Abolition Societies;" and Rhode Island, Massachusetts and New-York, basely hearkened to the base proposition. The press, too, with untold power, exerted itself in this behalf, while the pulpit, the politician and the merchant, conspired to stifle discussion until the voice of Freedom was hushed to a whisper, "alas! almost afraid to know itself."

Senator Sumner proceeded to sketch the different reception that the cause now meets in Boston and New-York. He then announced his subject—"The Necessity, Practicability and Dignity of the Anti-Slavery Enterprise, with Glimpses at the Special Duties of the North."

For the honor of human nature, he said, and for the good of all concerned, *Slavery should at once cease to exist*. On this simple statement, as a corner-stone, I found the necessity of the Anti-Slavery enterprise.

I do not dwell, Sir, on the many tales which come from the house of bondage—on the bitter sorrows there undergone; on the flesh, galled by the manacle or spitting blood beneath the lash; on the human form mutilated by the knife, or seared by red-hot iron; on the ferocious scent of blood-hounds in chase of human prey; on the sale of fathers and mothers, husbands and wives, brothers and sisters, little children—even infants—at the auction-block; on the practical prostration of all rights, all ties, and even all hope; on the deadly injury to morals, in substituting concubinage for marriage, and changing the whole land of Slavery into a by-word of shame, only fitly pictured by the language of Dante when he called his own degraded country a House of Ill-Fame; and, last of all, on the pernicious influence upon the master as well as the slave, showing itself too often, even by his own confession, in rudeness of manners and character.

But upon these he would not dwell. But upon the laws of Slavery, so utterly at variance with human rights, he based an argument of the necessity of abolition. He considered and disposed of the two objections to it—the alleged distinction of races and the alleged sanction of Slavery by Christianity.

With regret, though not with astonishment, I learn, said he, that a Boston divine has sought to throw the seamless garment of Christ over this shocking wrong. But I am patient, and see clearly how vain will be his effort, when I call to mind, that, within this very century, other divines sought to throw the same seamless garment over the more shocking slave trade; and that, among other publications, a little book was then put forth, with the name of a reverend clergyman on the title-page, to prove that "the African trade for negro slaves is consistent with the principles of humanity and revealed religion;" and, thinking of these things, I am ready to say with Shakespeare,

"——— In religion,
What damned error, but some sober brow,
Will bless it and approve it with a text?"

From this point he passed to consider the practicability of the Anti-Slavery enterprise. He argued the alleged danger to the master to be unfounded—justice to an African by no means leading him to violence. He quoted the example of the emancipation in the British West Indies where no such evil resulted. The damage to the slave he believed to be a false alarm. On the other hand, said he, the enterprise has already conquered the slave-masters by a moral blockade, invisible to the eye, but more potent than navies, from which there can be no escape except in final capitulation. Thus it has created the irresistible influence which itself constitutes the beginning of success. Already there are signs of change. In common speech, as well as in writing, among slave-masters, the bondman is no longer called a *slave*, but a *servant*—thus, by a soft substitution, condemning the true relation. Even newspapers in the land of bondage blush with indignation at the hunt of men by bloodhounds, thus protesting against an unquestionable incident of Slavery. Other signs are found in the added comfort of the slave; in the enlarged attention to his wants; in the experiments now beginning, by which the slave is enabled to share in the profits of his labor, and thus finally secure his freedom; and, above all, in the consciousness among slave-masters themselves, that they dwell now as never before under the keen observation of an ever-wakeful public opinion, quickened by an ever-wakeful public press. Nor is this all. Only lately propositions have been introduced into the Legislatures of different States, and countenanced by Governors, to mitigate the existing law of Slavery; and, almost while speaking, I have received the drafts of two different memorials—one addressed to the Legislature of Virginia, and the other to that of North Carolina—asking for the slave three things, which it will be monstrous to refuse, but which, if conceded, will take from Slavery its existing character; I mean, first, the protection of the marriage relation; secondly, the protection of the parental relation; and, thirdly, the privilege of knowledge. Grant these, and the girdled Upas tree soon must die.

The Dignity of the Cause he next considered, and handled it eloquently. He defended it from the charge of fanaticism and the disparagement of the persons engaged in its prosecution. The Senator then dwelt upon some of the special duties of freemen with reference to this subject. We could not do our duty by occasional contributions to redeem a slave. I would not, said he, discountenance any form of activity by which Human Freedom, even in a single case, may be secured. But I desire to say, that such an act—too often accompanied by a pharisaical pretension, in strange contrast with the petty performance—cannot be considered an essential aid to the Anti-Slavery enterprise. Not in this way can any impression be made on an evil so vast as Slavery. The god Thor, of Scandinavian mythology, whose strength was more than that of Hercules, was once challenged to drain a simple cup dry. He applied it to his lips, and with superhuman capacity drank, but the water did not recede even from the rim, and at last the god abandoned the effort. The failure of even his extraordinary strength was explained, when he learned that the simple cup had communicated, by an invisible connection, with the whole vast ocean behind, out of which it was perpetually supplied, and which remained absolutely unaffected by the effort. And just so will these occasions of charity, though encountered by the largest private means, be constantly renewed, for they communicate with the whole vast Black Sea of Slavery behind, out of which they are perpetually supplied, and which remains absolutely unaffected by the effort. Sir, private means may cope with individual necessities, but they are powerless to redress the evil of a wicked institution. Charity is limited and local; the evils of Slavery are infinite and everywhere.

The eloquent lecturer pointed out many things that we of the North have to do with Slavery. He enlarged upon the tyrannical power which holds us in thraldom. Notwithstanding all its excess of numbers, wealth and intelligence, the North is now the vassal of an Oligarchy, whose single inspiration comes from Slavery. According to the official tables of our recent census, the *slave-masters*—men, women, and children, all told—are only Three Hundred and Forty-seven Thousand; and yet this small company now dominates over the Republic, determines its national policy, disposes of its offices, and sways all to its absolute will. With a watchfulness that never sleeps, and an activity that never tires—with as many eyes as Argus, and as many arms as Briareus—the slave oligarchy asserts its perpetual and insatiate masterdom; now seizing a broad territory once covered by a time-honored ordinance of Freedom; now threatening to wrest Cuba from Spain by violent war, or hardly less violent purchase; now hankering for another slice of Mexico, merely to find new scope for Slavery; now proposing to open the hideous, heaven-defying Slave-trade, and thus to replenish its shambles with human flesh; and now, by the lips of an eminent Senator, asserting an audacious claim to the whole group of the West Indies, whether held by Holland, Spain, France, or England, as "our Southern islands," while it assails the independence of Hayti, and stretches its treacherous ambition even to the distant valley of the Amazon.

In maintaining its power, the Slave Oligarchy has applied a new test for office, very different from that of Jefferson: "Is he honest? Is he capable? Is he faithful to the Constitution?" These things are all forgotten now, in the controlling question, "Is he faithful to Slavery?" With arrogant ostracism it excludes from every national office all who cannot respond to this test. So complete and irrational has this tyranny become that, at this moment, while I now speak, could Washington, Jefferson or Franklin once more descend from their spheres above, to mingle in our affairs and bless us with their wisdom, not one of them, with his recorded, *unretracted* opinions on Slavery, could receive a nomination for the Presidency from a National Convention of either of the late great political parties; nor, stranger still, could either of these sainted patriots, whose names alone open a perpetual fountain of gratitude in all your hearts, be confirmed by the Senate of the United States for any political function whatever under the National Government—not even for the office of Postmaster. What I now say, amid your natural astonishment, I have more than once uttered from my seat in the Senate, and no man there has made answer; for no man who has sat in its secret sessions and there learned the test which is practically applied, could make answer; and I ask you to accept this statement as my testimony derived from the experience which has been my lot. Yes, fellow-citizens, had this test prevailed in the earlier days, Washington—first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen—could not have been created Generalissimo of the American forces; Jefferson could not have taken his place on the Committee to draft the Declaration of Independence; and Franklin could not have gone forth to France, with the commission of the infant Republic, to secure the invaluable alliance of that ancient kingdom.

The slave-hunter, said he, who drags his victim from Africa, is loathed as a monster; but I defy any acuteness of reason to indicate the moral difference between his act and that of the slave-hunter who drags his victim from our Northern free soil. A few puny persons, calling themselves the Congress of the United States, with the titles of Representatives and Senators, cannot turn wrong into right—cannot change a man into a thing—cannot reverse the irreversible law of God—cannot make him wicked who hunts a slave on the burning sands of Congo or Guinea, and make him virtuous who hunts a slave in the colder streets of Boston or New-York. Nor can any acuteness of reason distinguish between the bill of sale from the kidnapper, by which the unhappy African was originally transferred in Congo or Guinea, and the certificate of the Commissioner, by which, when once again in Freedom, he was reduced anew to bondage. The acts are kindred and should share a kindred condemnation.

One man's virtue becomes a standard of excellence for all; and there is now in Boston a simple citizen whose example may be a lesson to Commissioners, Marshals, Magistrates, while it fills all with the beauty of a generous act. I refer to Mr. Hayes, who resigned his place in the city police rather than take any part in the pack of the slave-hunter. He is now the door-keeper of the public edifice which has been honored this Winter by the triumphant lectures on Slavery. Better be a door-keeper in the house of the Lord than a dweller in the tents of the ungodly. For myself, let me say, that I can imagine no office, no salary, no consideration, which I would not gladly forego, rather than become in any way an agent for the enslavement of my brother-man. Where, for me, would be comfort or solace after such a work? In dreams and in waking hours, in solitude and in the street, in the study of the open book and in conversation with the world, wherever I turned, there my victim would stare me in the face; while from the distant rice-fields and sugar-plantations of the South, his cries beneath the vindictive lash, his moans at the thought of liberty once his, now, alas! ravished away, would pursue me, repeating the tale of his fearful doom, and sounding—forever sounding—in my ears, "Thou art the man." Mr. President, may no such voice fall on your soul or mine!

Yes, Sir, here our duty is clear and paramount. While the Slave Oligarchy, through its unrepealed Slave Bill, undertakes to enslave our free soil, we can only turn for protection to a public opinion, worthy of a humane, just and religious people, which shall keep perpetual guard over the liberties of all within our borders; nay, more, which, like the flaming sword of the cherubim at the gates of paradise, turning on every side, shall prevent any Slave-hunter from ever setting foot on our sacred soil. Elsewhere he may pursue his human prey, he may employ his congenial bloodhounds, and exult in his successful game. But into these domains of *Freedom he must not come*. And this Public Opinion, with Freedom as its watchword, must proclaim not only the overthrow of the Slave Bill, but also the the overthrow of the Slave Oligarchy behind—*the two pressing duties of the North, essential to our own emancipation*; and believe me, Sir, while they remain undone, nothing is done.

With further words of pressing exhortation and encouragement, he concluded thus:

We, too, must be united. Among us, at last, mutual criticism, crimination and feud, must give place to mutual sympathy, trust and alliance. Face to face against the Slave Oligarchy must be rallied the united masses of the North, in compact political association—planted on the everlasting base of justice—knit together by a common danger, and by the holy sympathies of humanity—enkindled by a love of Freedom not only for themselves but for others—determined to emancipate the National Government from degrading thraldom—and constituting the backbone party, powerful in numbers, wealth and intelligence, but more powerful still in an inspiring cause. Let this be done and the victory will be ours.

American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

This Society met for business on Tuesday afternoon, at No. 48 Beekman-street. Rev. S. S. Jocelyn presiding. Lewis Tappan, Esq., read the Annual Report. The following officers were elected for the year:

Officers of the Society—Lewis Tappan, President; James McCune Smith, Vice-President; W. E. Whiting, Treasurer; William Goodell, Secretary.

Executive Committee, in addition to the preceding—Simeon S. Jocelyn, I. E. Barbour, Samuel Wilde, Geo. Whipple, Wm. H. Pillow, Charles B. Ray, John W. Hill, Wm. T. Dawley, Rev. D. Sharpe, G. S. Waite.

After a short debate on the report and the future action of the Society, the meeting adjourned sine die at 10 o'clock.

American and Foreign (Baptist) Bible Society.

On Tuesday, the anniversary of this Association was held in the First Baptist Church, Nassau-street, Brooklyn.

At the morning session, Rev. B. T. Welch, D. D., in the Chair.

The Report was read and referred to a Committee, comprising Revds. Messrs. Galt, Harriott, and Dunsnow.

The Nominating Committee presented the list of officers for the ensuing year, all of whom were elected without opposition.

President—Rev. T. B. Welch, D. D.

Vice-Presidents—Rev. [illegible], and thirty-nine others.

Treasurer—N. C. Platt, Esq.

Financial Secretary—Rev. J. J. Woolsey.

Corresponding Secretary—Rev. Dr. Babcock.

Recording Secretary—Warren Carter, Esq.

The following gentlemen were elected Managers of the first class, to serve for three years: Messrs. W. Carter, J. M. Bruce, D. M. Graham, S. Remson, Elijah Lewis, J. Steward, P. Baker, L. Colby, J. W. Taggart, J. Benward, N. C. Platt and D. N. Wilcox.

We subjoin the material specifications of the report. They relate to the purchase of the property in Nassau-street for $35,000, its satisfactory location, the erection of a new building by the Real Estate Committee, the services in September last, the tenders and acceptance of accommodation by the American Baptist Home Mission and the Baptist Publication Society. The accounts show the total original cost to be $58,076 81. The subscriptions have amounted to $55,000 by nearly 800 subscribers, of which $43,080 95 has been collected.

Rev. Mr. Warren, of Troy, Rev. Mr. Hiscox, Dr. Swain, Mr. Keach and Dr. Magoon delivered addresses.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After prayer by Rev. Dr. David Benedict, the Treasurer's Report was read, from which it appears that during the year, the total disbursements were $[illegible] 79, and the receipts were $46,[illegible], leaving a balance of $44 [illegible].

Hon. Albert Day, of Connecticut, moved its adoption, which was seconded by Mr. Bokeee, of New-York, in a speech which had reference to the enlarged liberality of the past year. The report was adopted.

The report of the Board of Managers was then presented and read.

The number of life directors and life members is increasing, there being now 295 of the latter and 19 of the former class. The receipts from churches and individuals, during the past year, amount to $38,799 39.

Rev. Mr. Leonard, of Ohio, moved the adoption of this report. He said that there needed some organization which shall popularize this Society, if it is to have a continued existence. How is *homogeneity* to be given to the people of this vast Continent so as even politically to fit them for our own civil liberties, and make them one. If we are to have morality, it must be drawn from the Bible.

Rev. Dr. Swain, of Massachusetts, seconded the adoption of this report. Time was when New-England was slow to cooperate. The witness is true. It was thought foreign work could be done through the Missionary Union. But times and feelings have changed. Can that Union supply this wide and grave demand? This Society has a work before it sufficient to justify the appeals made in its favor. In Massachusetts, there is new and special reason for feeling interest in the circulation of the Scriptures. Great changes are taking place there, and also in New-England. The country is becoming a missionary field, especially in the larger towns.

The report was accepted.

After which a colored gentleman (Mr. Lane, of Boston,) resumed an address, in which he was interrupted in the morning. He came, he said, for the purpose of asking assistance for his church in Boston.

Rev. Mr. Taggart instantly proposed a collection in behalf of this object, which was taken up.

Rev. Mr. Normandlieu, a missionary from the Grandling Mission in Canada, was introduced by the Chairman, and addressed the Society in reference to the state and prospects of that establishment. Soon after an adjournment was taken.

EVENING MEETING.

After prayer by Rev. Dr. Robbins, of Hartford, Conn.; Rev. C. L. Davidson, of Canada West, Rev. Dr. Magoon and Rev. Mr. Smith, a returned missionary from Mexico, made addresses.

Twenty-first Anniversary of the American Female Guardian Society.

The friends of this excellent institution met in considerable numbers, in the house in Thirtieth-street, near the Fourth-avenue at 4 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, to celebrate their 21st anniversary, the business meeting having been held in the morning, at 10 o'clock.

Rev. Wm. Hayward, of the Presbyterian Church, presided and opened the exercises with prayer. He also read extracts from the annual report.

Number of children admitted during the year ending May 1, 1855, including readmissions	[illegible]
Number of adults admitted	[illegible]
Total number received	[illegible]
Number of children dismissed to homes	[illegible]
Re-dismissed	[illegible]
Dismissed to juvenile Asylum and other City Institutions	14
Deceased	12
Remaining in Institution	[illegible]
Adults dismissed to service places	[illegible]

In the report is acknowledged the receipt of 661 barrels, boxes, and parcels of clothing, provisions, fruit, &c., which it states have been judiciously distributed under the direction of the Visiting Committee and Managers. Of the Publishing Department, the report adds, there have been published an average monthly issue of 21,000 copies of the "*Advocate* and *Family Guardian*;" 1,000 copies of *Walks of Usefulness*; 500 copies of *Saw Up and Saw Down*, with sundry minor publications. The Home Industrial School, located at No. 654 Sixth-avenue, under direction of the Society, the report mentions as well sustained. About 400 vagrant girls have been received during the year, the average attendance being a trifle over 100. This School is also the head department in Thirtieth-street, and under capable and efficient corps of instructors. The results of their combined and separate efforts are mentioned as encouraging.

The Treasurer's report shows the finances of the Society to be in a healthy condition. The receipts having been $10,[illegible]

The disbursements	10,[illegible]
Leaving a balance on hand	$[illegible]

Rev. Mr. Townsend, one of the visitors of the Children's Aid Society, addressed the audience. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Ambler, of New-Jersey, and Mr. C. C. North.

DR. TYNG ON THE CAUSE AND LIQUOR.

Rev. Dr. Tyng then addressed the assembly in his usual animated and happy strain. The Doctor spoke particularly of the necessity of Christians acting upon a sense of their responsibility. They should be active in doing good, without regard to the lines of denominational sects, or the approbation of their fellow-men. We must be willing to labor against the *prejudices* of those who despise this work of saving girls and little children. Go forward in the work in which you have begun so nobly, and you may expect to reap much fruit of your humble and now unappreciated toil. Satan and *liquor dealers* are combined in all the evils with which we have to contend. Our social miseries are all centred in intemperance. There is more expended in this City—even in these hard times—for *rum*, than for *bread*. We must fight this matter *clear through*. He should do this no matter what was said of him. He was not "the biggest toad in the puddle;" he stirred up a multitude of polywogs around him, and they wagged their *black tails*, and that is all they can do. Satan has always committed himself, and therefore them women need not fear.

MR. NORTH ON THE MAINE LAW.

Mr. North made some remarks upon the constitutionality and excellence of the Maine Law recently passed by our Legislature. He had listened yesterday to an *elaborate* opinion delivered by one of our ablest jurists, who, in the most masterly manner, vindicated it from the objections which had been made by jurists, and declared it as perfect as it could be made. Currier Noyes has declared it the most perfect law which he had ever seen, and refused to be retained by the liquor dealers, who had sent him a check for $250, to shut his mouth. He returned the check and declared his approbation of this *law*. Chas. O'Conor returned without answer a $250 check which the liquor men had sent him, to retain him in their interest. *Our men of talents* will not be retained to favor men who are seeking to break down the barriers of vice, and ruin our youth.

The exercises were interspersed with declamations and poems, by the children connected with the school.

General Synod—Sabbath School Anniversary Postponed.

This institution expected to have held its Anniversary on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The storm, however, disappointed all their intentions, and threw a good deal of cold water on the enjoyment which the little ones anticipated. But two schools out of over twenty, were represented. Rev. Dr. Knox, President of the Union, announced that in consequence of the inclement weather, it was not prudent for children to come out—and the Anniversary would take place on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in the Church on Lafayette-place. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Ogilvie of this City. The children sang a hymn and were then dismissed with the benediction by Rev. Dr. Vermilyea.

TRUTH OF HISS-TORY.

Report of the Legislative Committee on the Case of Mr. Hiss.

Full Statement of the Facts.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, May 8, 1855.

The Committee to whom was referred the Report of a former Committee appointed to investigate the conduct of Mr. Hiss, of Boston, and to whom was committed the whole matter relating thereto, have considered the same, and submit the following report and recommend the printing [illegible] of the report which was committed to them.

REPORT.

The original order upon which this Committee have [illegible] an investigation of the conduct of Mr. Hiss [illegible] a member of the House from Boston. [illegible]

Upon inquiry the Committee ascertain that Mr. Hiss was a member of the so-called "Nunnery Committee," has visited the cities of Worcester, Roxbury and Lowell. Upon the visit to Worcester, according to the evidence of Hon. Mr. Evans, Senator from Essex, and Chairman of the Committee, which testimony is uncontroverted, we find that the conduct of Mr. Hiss was unexceptionable.

In regard to the visit to Roxbury, as the matter has attracted so much public attention, it is proper that the evidence should be stated more in detail. [illegible]

It appears that on the 26th of March last, Mr. Hiss, with other members of the Committee, and with several invited guests, members of the Legislature, started from the State House for the purpose of visiting an institution at Roxbury, sometimes called the "Academy of the Sisters of Notre Dame," but more commonly a convent. [illegible]

[illegible]

The attention of your Committee has been carefully engaged in investigating the conduct of Mr. Hiss in his visit to Lowell. [illegible]

Upon arriving at the depot in Lowell, he was very desirous of going immediately to the hotel, although he had been invited to visit the factories first, and thereby to do—Dr. Burnham, of Lowell, having offered to convey the carpet-bags and valises to the tavern. Upon arriving at the Washington House, Mr. Hiss [illegible] wrote the name "Mrs. Patterson," giving [illegible] place of residence. [illegible]

[illegible]

Before the same Committee he also stated that he was introduced to Mrs. Patterson by a gentleman in the cars as he was going to Lowell, that gentleman desiring him to furnish a room for the lady, as he had business of importance to attend to in that city. [illegible]

[illegible]

EBEN W. KIMBALL, Chairman.
JONATHAN OLDHAM,
EDWARD S. MAY,
ASA E. NYE,
J. C. PEABODY.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen....WEDNESDAY, May 9.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of sundry parties for remission of taxes. Of Andrew Ward and others to have the New City Hall built in Madison-square. Of Peter B. Robert and others to have gas mains laid in the Ninth-avenue, between Forty-seventh and Fifty-fifth streets.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Ely—That no contract for work which exceeds in amount the sum of $250 shall be made or entered into by the head of any department until the same with the estimates have been submitted to and the contract confirmed by the Common Council. Adopted.

REPORTS.

Of Committee on Roads, concerning an opening of Sixty-fourth-street, from Hudson River to East River. Of Committee on Fire Department, to refer the petition of Dyne T. Frost and others, for the organization of a Fire Company in Yorkville, to the Board of Commissioners. Adopted.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Several communications were read from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, transmitting sundry complaints against different Fire Companies, with several petitions referred to him relative to the organization of new Fire Companies. Referred to Committee on Fire Department.

THE OIL LAMPS OF THE CITY.

The Committee on Lamps and Gas, to whom was referred the subject of the contracts for lighting the oil lamps of the City, with the communication relating thereto from the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, submitted a report recommending that the system of lighting the oil lamps by contract be continued, and suggest that as the term of the present contractors has expired, new proposals be advertised, and offered for adoption a resolution directing the Street Commissioner thus to advertise, and also to report to the Common Council for confirmation of any contract he may award for lighting the oil lamps and furnishing the oil therefor, the contractor not to proceed with the work until his contract is confirmed.

The report was accepted, and resolution adopted.

PAVING GRAND AND FULTON STREETS.

A communication was received from M. C. Flagg, the Comptroller, relative to the contract for paving Grand and Fulton streets, and the manner in which said contracts have been executed. [illegible]

[illegible]

CARMEN RESIDING IN AND OUT OF NEW-YORK.

The Committee on Ordinances submitted a report offering an amendment to the present ordinance relative to carmen. The amendment proposed to permit carmen resident in New-York or its suburbs, to do business in any of these places, instead of being restricted by their license as at present.

A discussion of some length ensued on the amendment, but on the first question the same was lost for want of a constitutional vote.

The Board adjourned to Friday.

Board of Councilmen....WEDNESDAY, May 9.

The Board of Councilmen met at 5 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment. D. D. CONOVER, President, occupied the Chair, and a quorum of members were present. The Board proceeded to the consideration of the following

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Of a number of citizens to have sheds and stalls removed from around Fulton Market. To have vacant lots on Lexington-avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-ninth streets, fenced in; also, to have the same avenue lighted with gas. For a sewer from the terminus of Lexington-avenue to Forty-ninth-street. Of sundry individuals to be appointed Commissioners of Deeds.

RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED.

Councilman MATHER presented a resolution directing the Clerk of the Common Council to deliver one copy of the Laws of the State of New-York to the Mayor and to each member of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen, (and the ex-members of both Boards of last year, (the heads of departments, and the principal public libraries of the City. The resolution was adopted.

CASE OF COUNCILMAN KERRIGAN.

Councilman SWAN now called up the following preamble and resolution, and asked for its adoption:

Whereas, It has been announced in the public journals of this City, that on the morning of Thursday, the 26th day of April ult., JAMES E. KERRIGAN, a member of this Board, was arrested, charged, among other things, with personating a police officer, and also with violently assaulting Nicholas Carter, a keeper of an oyster saloon, at No. 130 Walker-street; for which alleged conduct JAMES E. KERRIGAN has been held to bail in the sum of $800; and

Whereas, Indifference on the part of this Board to charges of so grave a character, brought against one of its members, would justly argue either the approval of such conduct by this branch of the City Government, or its culpable disregard for public censure; therefore

Resolved, That a Special Committee of five be, and the same are hereby appointed by this Board to investigate such charges, and to report to this Board at an early date what action, if any, should be had by this Board in reference thereto.

The vote being taken on the adoption of the resolution, it was lost—23 voting in the affirmative, and 24 in the negative.

Councilman PRENTISS offered a resolution to flag the sidewalks in Houston-street, from Avenue D to the East River. A resolution was also offered to have the sidewalks in Washington-street flagged.

WHAT THE MAINE LAW DOES.

Councilman SHELY offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The so-called "Maine Law" converts into evil haunts or "jail birds" about 15,000 of the industrious, sober, and heretofore respectable citizens of this City, composed of importers, distillers, brewers, retailers and liquor-dealers, their clerks and agents; therefore be it

Resolved, That one million five hundred thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to build a jail capable of accommodating ten thousand persons [illegible]

After some little sharp-shooting among the members on the adoption of this resolution, it was finally laid on the table.

POLICE INVESTIGATION.

Councilman PINCKNEY called up the following resolution, and asked for its adoption:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be, and he is hereby requested to act as Counsel to the Police Investigating Committee, appointed by the Board of Aldermen, and that said Committee be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to employ such additional Counsel as in their judgment shall be required.

[illegible]

A report from the Committee on the Croton Aqueduct, in relation to the [illegible] water, was received and ordered to be printed. [illegible]

After the presentation of several reports from the Finance and other Committees, and the transaction of some additional business of minor importance, in Committee of the Whole, the Board adjourned to Friday.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 14, 48, 49, 50, 53, 55 to 59.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term*—Non-enumerated motions and arguments—Nos. 25, 49, 50, 52, 64, 104, 66 to 78.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 345, 541, 536, 540, 549, 551, 559, 563, 533, [illegible]

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I*.—Nos. 156, 175, 416, 304, 450, 359, 376. *Part II*.—Nos. [illegible] 518 to 541, 583, 585, 586.

New-York Landlordism.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge McCarthy and a Jury.

James Lyons vs. Callan and Keenan.—In this case the defendants were sued as a landlord and constable, for an illegal seizure of the goods and chattels of the plaintiff whilst he was on board a steamboat with his family *en route* to Philadelphia, on the 3d of April last. It appeared that Callan obtained an attachment against the property of the plaintiff for a debt of $55, alleged to be due for rent, and that he placed the process in the hands of the other defendant, who finding that the plaintiff was about to remove from the State, went on board the steamer and took possession. The wife of plaintiff then went before the Mayor and stated her case, and his Honor referred her to the District Attorney. That functionary listened to her tale, and Mr. Spencer volunteered to take up the case, as both learned gentlemen were of opinion that the whole proceeding was wrong *ab initio*. His Honor charged the Jury that the property seized was exempt from levy by the statute and that the only question for them was that of damages. The plaintiff had a right to recover for the value of the property taken and also for the expenses he had incurred in consequence of his detention in this city with his family. If the Jury thought the conduct of the defendants unwarrantable, they could make an example of them as a warning to others. The Jury found for the plaintiff—damages $200.

MARKET REPORTS.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 9, 1855—6 P. M.

The Dry Goods business is without any important changes. Country dealers are buying with considerable freedom, though in but small quantities; and there is some speculative inquiry for cheap staple fabrics, which are not withheld from purchasers. The local trade is not large, and there is not a great deal doing for shipment; but, with reduced supplies, there is an exemption from extreme heaviness and depression in the market; and prices of all desirable articles exhibit considerable uniformity and steadiness.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings have not been so brisk, and the less popular grades have ruled quiet and languid; but in other respects, no important variations can be noticed. Bleached Shootings and Shirtings are in rather limited request, and are not very firm. Cotton Flannels are unchanged. Denims are in moderate demand at former rates. Drills are pretty actively inquired for at previous quotations. Duck is more abundant than is needed; and is languid in price. Ginghams and Lawns are in improved demand at unvaried figures. Osnaburgs are moderately dealt in at old rates. Printing Cloths are quiet and drooping, with an ample supply offering. Prints are unsettled, and, if anything, tending downwards. Stripes and Ticks are plenty and heavy.

Woolens appear about the same. Blankets are quiet and languid. The demand is rather livelier for fancy Cassimeres, but at unimproved prices. Cloths are dull and drooping. Flannels are unchanged. Jeans are selling more freely, but at easy rates. Linseys are less abundant and held with more firmness, but seem quiet. Mousselin de Laines are pretty active and steady. Nothing new can be noticed in Satinets or Tweeds.

Foreign productions are in moderate demand, chiefly for distribution in the interior, and, as before stated, all desirable styles command pretty fair prices.—these being now in very poor stock. The current imports are quite small, for the season; and do not materially augment the supply of goods that are really needed. Very few of these will remain on hand at the close of the season, and as the auctioneers are fully employed in disposing of undesirable stocks, it is quite probable that the stores of our merchants will contain less of old supplies, than usual at the end of the Spring quarter. This would be a fortunate occurrence, and could not fail to serve the trade. Indeed, there is less to dissatisfy operators, in the close of this season's business and in the prospects ahead, than had been anticipated; and with a steady adherence to the leading principles which have governed the trade, for some months past, there is ample reason to believe in the future prosperity of the traffic.

Markets....*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

WEDNESDAY, May 9—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are selling slowly, at $6 18¾@$6 25 for Pearls, and $5 81¼@$5 87½ for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A moderate inquiry still exists, and as the supply is not very large, prices are supported.

COFFEE—Is quiet, but without change in price. The day's business includes 200 mats Java, at 14c.; 150 bags do. at 12½c.; 150 Rio at 10½c.@10¾c.; 150 Maracaibo at 11c.@11½c., and 100 St. Domingo at 9½c. ℔ lb.

COPPER—Is inactive and rather languid. We quote: Sheathing, New, 28½c.@30c.; Old, 23c.@24c.; Yellow, 25½c.@26c.; Pig, Chile, 24c.; Bolts, 32c.; Braziers, 33c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Appears in lively request, at strengthening prices. Speculators and shippers are the leading operators, but there is a fair inquiry from spinners. The receipts are quite moderate, as is likewise the stock on hand. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	8½	8½	8½	8½
Middling	9½	9¾	10	10¼
Middling Fair	10¼	10½	10¾	11¼
Fair	11	11	11½	12

FLOUR—State and Western brands are still less freely offered, and being actively sought after, chiefly by the Eastern and local trade, though in part by speculators, prices have again advanced. The day's sales include 5,700 bbls., of which there were 1,000 bbls. Common State, deliverable in all July, at $9; and the residue for immediate delivery, within our revised range:

Ordinary State	10 31¼@10 37½
Straight State	10 37½@10 50
Favorite State	10 50 @10 62½
Mixed Western	10 25 @10 37½
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	10 37½@10 50
Fancy Michigan	10 50 @10 62½
Common to Good Ohio	10 50 @10 62½
Fancy Ohio	10 25 @10 43¾
Extra Ohio	10 43¾@10 62½
Extra Indiana and Michigan	10 75 @12 25
Fancy Genesee	10 62½@11 00
Extra Genesee	11 00 @12 00

Canadian in brisker and dearer, with sales of 3,500 bbls., at $10 62½@$11 25 for common to extra, ℔ bbl. Southern is in better demand at higher rates—sales having been made of 1,300 bbls. at $10 75@$11 50 for inferior to choice; and $11 60@$12 50 for fancy and extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour was purchased to the extent of 150 bbls. at $6 62½@$8 50 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is rare and needed at $5 12½ for Jersey; and $5 37½ for Brandywine ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—The market continues devoid of animation, but for the leading articles, old prices are still obtainable, in a retail way.

GRAIN—Wheat is extremely scarce and being a little more inquired for, holders have the advantage. There were 600 bushels Southern White taken at $2 55@$2 65 ℔ bushel—leaving the market quite bare. Rye is doing better, being rare and needed. 800 bushels found buyers to-day at $1 75 ℔ bushel. A parcel of 300 bushels Barley brought $1 30. Corn is active and buoyant. The demand is mainly for immediate use here and at the Eastward; but is in part speculative. Prices have materially improved. The day's sales reach 40,000 bushels at $1 16 for White Southern and mixed Western; $1 15¼ for mixed Southern, delivered; and $1 for Western mixed, deliverable in July, ℔ bushel. State and Western Oats are quiet and languid at 75c.@80c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—There were 400 bales River taken at $1 12½ for shipment, and $1 30 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are more freely offered, but with a good demand, prices are essentially unaltered.

HOPS—Are dull and heavy, though not in large supply, at 15c.@21c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is quiet and languid at $27@$28, ℔ ton, usual credit. Nothing doing in other kinds.

LATHS—Eastern are abundant and obtainable at $1 50 ℔ thousand.

LEAD—Is in limited demand within our range: Galena, ℔ 100 lbs., $6 12½; Spanish, $6 12½; Bar, $6 25; Sheet and Pipe, $7 75@$8.

LEATHER—A good inquiry still prevails for domestic tanned Sole, which rules firm. Other kinds are unaltered.

LIME—Rockland is in demand at $1 for Common, and $1 20 for Lump, ℔ thousand.

LUMBER—Has not been so freely dealt in, but as holders have manifested no anxiety to realize, but little variation has occurred in prices.

MOLASSES—Is quiet, being less abundant and held above the views of most buyers. Small sales were reported of Porto Rico at 31c. New-Orleans at [illegible]

NAILS—The demand for all kinds is moderate, at unchanged prices.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is [illegible] Spirits Turpentine is sparingly purchased at [illegible] ℔ gallon. [illegible] Common Rosin is in rather light supply, and is steadily held at $1 [illegible] Tar is inactive at $3 [illegible] ℔ bbl.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are without any noticeable change. Palm is in steady request at 9½c. ℔ lb. Red Oil brings, in small lots, 60c. ℔ gallon. We have nothing new to notice in Olive. Linseed is scarce and wanted at about 90c. ℔ gallon; but most holders claim higher rates, thereby checking sales. Lard Oil is quiet and somewhat nominal.

POTATOES—The receipts are increasing more rapidly than the wants of buyers, and this circumstance exercises a depressing influence on prices, which have again declined, and still tend downwards. We quote common Red and White, $3 75@$3 25 ℔ bbl.; Carter and Mercer, $3 50@$4 37½; and new Bermuda, $7@$8. There are no Sweet Potatoes here.

PROVISIONS—Pork is salable and firm—the transactions including 1,000 bbls., at $16 50 for Old Mess, $14 50 for new prime, and $17 for new Mess, ℔ bbl. Cutmeats were purchased to the extent of 250 pkgs., at 9½c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 7½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb., showing a uniform market. Bacon is scarce and wanted at full-previous rates. Lard has not varied. There were 420 bbls. bought at 10½c.@10¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is in fair request at steady prices, with sales of 250 bbls. at $8 50@$9 50 for Prime; $10@$12 50 for Country Mess; $14 75@$15 50 for repacked Mess; and $15 50@$16 50 for extra do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is less active, within a range of from $21@$25 50, ℔ tierce, an advance. Beef Hams continue scarce, and are quoted at $17@$21 ℔ bbl. Butter is obtainable at 15c.@18c. for Ohio, 19c.@25c. for Ordinary to good State, and 26c.@28c. for choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is worth but from 9c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Is quiet, but steady, with a light supply at from $5 75@$6 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover is inactive, yet firm, at 10c.@10½c. ℔ lb. American rough Flax is scarce and quiet at $1 85 ℔ bushel. Timothy Seed is quiet and nominal in price.

SPELTER—Is in limited demand but is firmly held at 6c.@6½c. ℔ lb. for plates.

STEEL—There is very little doing in this line, but holders adhere to old prices. We quote: English, 16c.@18c.; German cast, 13c.@14c.; English spring, 6½c.@7½c.; American spring, 5c.@5½c.; English blister, 9c.@14c.; American blister, 4½c.@5½c.; Milan, (in bond,) 5½c.

SUGARS—Are less active but otherwise unchanged—sales having been made of small lots of Cuba and New-Orleans at 5c.@5½c. ℔ lb. The increased supply and the high claims of owners induce more caution among buyers.

TALLOW—Sales of 10,000 lbs. prime were effected at 11½c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—A limited inquiry exists for Black, and an active demand for Green, at prices indicative of an improving tenor in the market. We quote:

Green—Gunpowder and Imperial—Canton-made, ℔ lb., 20c.@30c.; Tienkais, common, 31c.@33c.; Tienkais, good and fine, 35c.@50c. Fychow, Tonkay and Moyune kinds—Cargo to superior, 30c.@40c.; fine, 45c.@48c.; extra fine, 45c.@50c.; curious, 50c.@65c. Hyson—Twankay kinds, 25c.@27c.; cargo to superior, 28c.@35c.; fine, 35c.@38c.; extra fine, 40c.@45c.; curious, 50c.@60c. Young Hyson—Canton-made, 18c.@25c.; common cargo, 18c.@20c.; sweet and superior, 30c.@35c.; fine, 31c.@36c.; extra fine, 40c.@45c.; curious, 48c.@55c. Hyson Skin and Twankay—Spurious kinds, 8c.@9c.; common cargo, 10c.@12c.; sweet and superior, 17c.@19c.; fine, 20c.@25c.; extra fine and Hyson kinds, 27c.@32c.

Black—Ankoi Souchong, 17c.@25c. Congou and Souchong—Common, 19c.@21c.; good and fine, 22c.@25c.; extra fine, 27c.@30c.; choice, 35c.@45c. Oolong—Common old, 25c.@30c.; common new, 25c.@30c.; superior old, 31c.@33c.; superior new, 37c.@38c.; fine old, 38c.@34c.; fine new, 40c.@45c.; extra fine old, 33c.@35c.; extra fine new, 42c.@45c.; curious old, 38c.@45c.; curious new, 45c.@50c. Powchong, Singapore, 18c.@19c. Chulan—Common, 22c.@23c.; good and fine, 24c.@30c. Ankoi, common to good, 20c.@25c.; Oolong, common, 20c.@30c. Orange Pekoe, 25c.@30c.; Flowery Pekoe, common, 30c.@35c.; Flowery Pecco, fine, 45c.@51.

TIN—Has been in better request, within our range: Banca, cash, 36c.; Straits, cash, 35½c.@36c. ℔ lb.; Plates, I X, $10@$10 25; Plates, I. C. Coke, $8 [illegible]; Terne, Coke, $7 75@$8 ℔ box.

TOBACCO—Crude has not varied. Manufactured is in good demand at previous quotations.

WHALEBONE—Is in reduced supply, and held mostly above the views of buyers. No important sales.

WHISKY—There have been 450 bbls. Ohio and Prison disposed of at 38c. cash, ℔ gallon.

WOOL—The receipts of domestic are inadequate to the demand for it, and prices for it rule very firm, with, if anything, an upward tenor. There is not much inquiry for foreign, and this description is dull and languid. The total imports of foreign from January 1 to May 1, were 5,130 bales this year, against 7,340 bales last year. This shows a considerable falling off, but its influence is not great, as the descriptions in which the decrease is lightest are the least sought after. There is also a considerable deficiency in this year's receipts of domestic, from the interior, which is now affecting the consumption and the market value of desirable qualities.

FREIGHTS—Pending the receipt of the Asia's letters, business was very light and rates favored shippers. The special engagements were limited. The latest charters have been a ship from Quebec to London, Deals, at £5—a telegraphic dispatch has been received from St. John, N. B., quoting a Deal charter from that port to Liverpool at 85s. 9d., which we understand, is not, under the circumstances, a fair criterion of the market; a Bremen bark from City Point to Venice, Tobacco, 40s.; a British brig from South Side Cuba to New-York, 35c., and $2 50 for Sugar and Molasses; a brig from North Side Cuba to New-York, Sugar, $3 ℔ hhd. and $1 25 ℔ box, and Molasses $2 25, a bark same voyage, $3 50 for hhd., and $1 25 for box Sugar, port charges not paid; a brig, 300 tons, from Trinidad, Cuba, to New-York, $2,000 another same voyage, Sugar, [illegible], and Molasses $2, with privilege of Molasses only, at $2 25; a bark from Sagua to New-York, 45c. and $3 50, port charges not paid; a brig from North Side Cuba to New-York, 35c. and $3; two do. same voyage, 40c., port charges not paid; one from Cardenas to New-York, $3 for hhd. Sugar, and $2 25 for Molasses, with privilege of Molasses only, $2 75; and hence to Cardenas, empty hhds., 50c.; one from Bangor to Berbice, 175,000 feet Lumber, $10; one, 200 tons, from Jacksonville to Demerara, Lumber, $10 50; one (1,500 bbls.) to Jamaica and back, $1,400; one, (1,500 bbls.) $1,650; a schr. (950 bbls.) to Truxillo, Cuba, and back, about $1,400; a ship to Calcutta and back, a brig from Sagua to New-York, one from North Side Cuba to New-York, and a schr. hence to Mobile, on private terms.

Retail Market Prices.

Not much change has occurred this week in the rates, by retail, of farm produce at our market. Prices, especially for fresh Beef, continue well up. The demand for almost all articles, however, continues brisk. Fore-quarters of Beef sell at 10c., and hind-quarters at 12c. ℔ lb.; rump steaks, 14c.@16c.; sirloin steaks, 16c., and porter house steaks, 25c. ℔ lb.; roasting pieces, 16c.@18c. ℔ lb. Mutton, by the carcass, ranges from 8c. to 12c. ℔ lb. Veal, 8c.@14c., and veal cutlets, 18c. ℔ lb. Fresh Pork sells at 11c. ℔ lb.

SALT MEATS are not in very brisk demand; prices unchanged; smoked hams, 13c.; smoked sides, 11@12½c.; pickled sides, 10c.; smoked shoulders 9c.; sausages, 11c.; jowls, 9c.; smoked beef, 12c.; Bologna sausages, 25c. ℔ lb.; beef tongues, 75c. each; lard, 14c. ℔ lb.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Best Orange County Butter is a fraction lower, ranging now from 28c. to 30c. ℔ lb. State Butter is sold at from 20c. to 25c., and Delaware County Butter at 25c.@28c. ℔ lb. Cheese, (common brand) 12c.@14c.; Sap Sago, 25c. ℔ lb.; Pineapple Cheese, $1 12½ each.

EGGS are more abundant and cheaper; nine are now sold for 12½c.

POULTRY AND GAME—Are in medium supply and fair demand, at about the average rates. Fowls, $1@$1 50; Spring Chickens, $1 25@$1 50; Tame Ducks, $1@$2; Black Ducks, $1; Broadbill Ducks, $1; Brant Ducks, $2 50@$3; English Snipe, 75c., and Tame Pigeons, 62½c.@75c. ℔ pair. Turkeys, 12c.@20c.; and Geese, 11c.@16c. ℔ lb. Wild Geese, $1 25@$1 50 each. Robins, 75c.@$1 ℔ dozen.

VEGETABLES—Are becoming plentier daily, and gradually lessening in value. Beets and Parsnips sell for $1 ℔ basket; Asparagus, 25c.; and Radishes and Parsley, 6c. ℔ bunch. Russia Turnips, 25c. White Turnips, 25c.; Spinach, 12c.; and Green Peas, 50c. ℔ half peck. Red Onions, 12c., and Water Cresses, 6c. ℔ quart. Sweet Potatoes are now coming in, and sell readily at 50c. ℔ half peck. Good Mercer Potatoes range from 25c. to 30c. ℔ half peck.

FRUITS—Are, of course, limited in variety. Apples and Cranberries are the only kinds we noticed on the stalls. The former are chiefly of an inferior kind, and dear, and are sold at from 37½c. to 42c. ℔ half peck, and the latter at 25c. ℔ quart.

FRESH FISH—Is quite abundant, and in good demand at low figures. Bass, 10c.@18c.; Codfish, 4c.@5c.; Eels, 8c.@12c.; Flounders, 4c.; Halibut, 8c.@10c.; Pickerel, 12c.; Perch, 6c.; Porgies, 4c.; Salmon Trout, 12c.@15c.; Sunfish, 6c., and Turtle, 12½c. ℔ lb. Shad, 12c.@31c. each; Crabs, 18c.@25c. ℔ dozen.

SALT FISH—Is without change in price. Alewives, $1 ℔ hundred; Salt Mackerel and Smoked Halibut, 10c.; Smoked Mackerel, Smoked Salt Shad, and Smoked Shad, 12c.; Codfish, 6c. ℔ lb. Soused Salmon, $3 50 ℔ can.

SHELL FISH—Oysters, 62½c.@$2; Clams, 25c.@$1 ℔ hundred.

New-York Cattle Market....MAY 9.

Carefully prepared every Wednesday for the Daily Times. For Beeves at Allerton's, Washington Drove Yard, corner of Fourth-avenue and Forty-fourth-street, and at Chamberlain's, Hudson River Bull's Head, foot of Robinson-street. For Cows and Calves, Sheep and Lambs, (also for Beeves occasionally,) at Browning's in Sixth-street, near Third-avenue; and also at O'Brien's Central Bull's Head, (for Cows, Calves and Beeves only,) No. 9 Sixth-street, and various Drove Yards for Swine.

RECEIPTS.

Beeves	2,070	Milk Cows	321
Veals	469	Swine	3,590
Sheep and Lambs	3,395		

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.

	Harlem.	Erie.	Hud. River.
Beeves	10	900	256
Veals	360	—	[illegible]
Milk Cows	20	—	10
Sheep and Lambs	3[illegible]	—	5
Swine	—	3,375	100

Received by River Boats—436 Beeves; 1,500 Swine; and 160 Sheep and Lambs.

BEEVES.

The past week has been an eventful one with those connected with this branch of trade, especially the speculators, and we know of droves of Cattle having changed hands four times between Buffalo and arriving here, and at each transaction an advance was realized. We have to-day, only 1,565 head, a decrease of 325 which has raised the price a full cent per pound, with a tendency of sellers at 15 cents; furthermore, the average of all in the yards will not fall short of 13¼ cents. This meagre supply is attributed [illegible]

[illegible]

We are informed that at Chicago there are over two thousand head awaiting the opening of the ice in the lake. [illegible]

Owing to the unfavorable state of the weather, our notes are not as full as usual, though there is a fair exhibit of the prices.

[illegible]

PRICES.

Best Cattle	14½c.@15c.	Common quality	12½c.@13c.
Good quality	13½c.@14c.	Inferior quality	11½c.@12c.

The following are the numbers of each country from whence the supplies came:

New-York	[illegible]	Indiana	[illegible]
Ohio	340	Iowa	76

The receipts at the different market places are as follows:

At Allerton's	1,436	At Browning's	190
At O'Brien's	[illegible]	At Chamberlain's	[illegible]
Total			[illegible]
Received the previous week			[illegible]

MILK COWS.

Are doing rather better, especially good Cows, which is of course accounted for by the improvement in Beef. A good Cow and Calf will bring $50@$70.

The receipts are as follows:

At Allerton's		At Browning's	[illegible]
At O'Brien's		At Chamberlain's	46
Total			[illegible]
Received last week			291

VEAL CALVES.

There is a less plentiful supply in market, and a good deal is readily disposed of at 5c.@7c. live weight. Poor ones are less of a drag on the market. The receipts are two-thirds less, owing to a detention on the Harlem Road.

At Allerton's	300	At Browning's	[illegible]
At O'Brien's	69	At Chamberlain's	[illegible]
Total			[illegible]
Received the previous week			[illegible]

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The extreme high prices have attracted supplies in larger numbers. Though with a brisk demand, prices have not been affected materially [illegible]

SALES BY SAMUEL SMITH AT CHAMBERLAIN'S.

150 Sheep, from Ohio, at [illegible]	[illegible]
83 Sheep, from Ohio, at [illegible]	[illegible]
150 Sheep, from Ohio, at [illegible]	[illegible]
104 Sheep, from Ohio, at [illegible]	[illegible]
490 Total	[illegible]

[illegible]

SOLD BY SAMUEL M'GRAW & SON, AT BROWNING'S.

[illegible]

At Allerton's	[illegible]
At Browning's	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

SWINE.

Since the passage of the Liquor bill distillers are not taking in as much stock, consequently the hogs have been pressing forward to market for sale, and prices are declining. Sales of good corn fed Hogs at 5¾c.@6c. live, and Dressed, 7c.@7½c.

New-Bedford Oil Market.

For the week ending May 8.

SPERM—Is in good demand, but the sales have been limited, the views of holders being generally above those of purchasers. Transactions include sales of 200 bbls. in lots at $1 90.

WHALE—In Whale there is no material change as to prices. The demand is good, and holders manifest a willingness to sell, but are firm at full rates. The heavy importations do not seem to affect the market. The transactions since our last include the following bbls., as follows: 5,168 bbls. in lots unbleached, [illegible] 2,000 do. selected at 55c. Also, 300 do. [illegible]

WHALEBONE—The market is quite active and considerable sales have been made, mostly for speculation, at advanced prices. The sales since our last amount to 100,000 lbs. Ochotsk at 40c. to 42c., according to quality. Also, 10,000 lbs. Arctic at 45c. the market closing with an upward tendency.

Imports of Oil and Bone

Into the United States for the week ending May 8:

	Sperm.	Whale.	Bone.
New-Bedford	3,300	10,388	201,000
Fairhaven	160	4,300	15,000
Total	3,460	14,688	216,000

INSTRUCTION.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Danbury, Conn. [illegible] WHITE, Principal. [illegible]

F. C. WELLS, No. 115 Franklin-st., or C. H. ROACH, Esq., at Donelson & Moore's, No. 22 Park-place, New-York.

A. H. WHEELER, TEACHER OF BOOKKEEPING AND PENMANSHIP, [illegible] No. 385 Broadway, corner of [illegible] Mental writing [illegible] taught by Mr. POND. Ladies hours from 3 to 5 P. M.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE—Long Island, [illegible] daughters highly accomplished education [illegible] Circulars sent by mail [illegible] Mr. BROWN, No. 555 Broadway.

TUTOR.—A graduate of one of the [illegible] Colleges, well acquainted with the German language, wishes to give lessons during his evenings. Those preparing for college, or wishing to study the German language for the purpose of literary pursuits, would find a competent guide and instructor. Address J. B. W., at this office.

THE MISSES O'BRIEN have removed their School for Young Ladies from No. [illegible] to No. [illegible] West 22d-st., between the 6th and 7th-avs. A limited number of young ladies received as boarders. Circulars obtained at their residence as above.

ELOCUTION.—Ladies and gentlemen may have an opportunity of joining a select class, or receiving private instruction in elocution [illegible] Apply at OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH'S Academy, No. [illegible] Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 2[illegible] Fourth-st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 168 MacDougal-st.) CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

THE SUMMER TERM OF CHELSEA FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 2[illegible] West 20th-st., commenced April 23. Pupils may enter any part of the term.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A pair of dark brown Morgan horses, five years old, full 15 hands high, full manes and tails, very fine, cheerful, [illegible] double harness, free from all vice and tricks, and have always been used only by their present owner, on his farm. Can be highly recommended and seen for two days, at the small stable on [illegible]

OMNIBUS FOR SALE.—A light family or church omnibus, built to order for private use, suitable for a hotel or school, together with a great variety of carriages. Also, one second-hand doctor's gig; will ride very easy, and sell very low. MACOY, THOMPSON & CO., No. [illegible]

HORSES FOR SALE.—Two young brown horses, 16 hands high, kind in single or double harness. Inquire of Mr. SMITH, No. [illegible] Sold for want of use.

HUDSON PIG IRON—NO. 1 EXTRA, NOS. 1, 2, 3.—The No. 1 extra will mix more scrap, and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig, while the price is about the same. For sale by the Company's Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. [illegible] John-st.

NEW SODA FOUNTAIN.—NICHOLS' CONDENSATION FOUNTAIN [illegible] F. B. NICHOLS, No. [illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1855.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

[illegible] will be promptly attended to.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in the City and vicinity for Ten Dollars a year. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers pay Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the leading articles of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Two Dollars a year for single copies. Three Copies sent for Five Dollars;—Five Copies for Eight Dollars;—Ten Copies for Twelve Dollars;—Twenty Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

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Terms invariably Cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman.

The European News.

By the arrival of the *Asia*'s mails, we are in receipt of full details of the European intelligence, of which a synopsis, received by telegraph from Halifax, has already been published. These details are full of interest and importance, as they enable the public to form a judgment upon the position and prospects of the European war. The report of the rupture of the Peace Conference at Vienna, is fully and circumstantially confirmed by Ministerial declarations in both Houses of Parliament. Russia, it seems, rejected absolutely the proposal to destroy her preponderance, or limit her power in the Black Sea, and did not even submit any counter proposition to the Conference. The English Ministry evidently regard this as ending for the present all hope of peace; and the *Times* considers it evident that Russia never intended to assent to any terms of peace which would interfere with her ambitious plans, and says that no peace can now be looked for, except as a result of the exhaustion of one or the other of the belligerent powers. The *Times* labors hard to prove that this is really a better state of things than the conclusion of peace on the terms proposed would have brought about; but it will be no easy matter to reconcile the popular mind of England to the prospect of such a long and costly war as that against Russia is likely to prove.

It is easy to see that, in spite of the confident language which is held in Parliament and by the Press, a gloomy distrust begins to be felt concerning the intentions of Austria. Although she had bound herself by treaty stipulations to join the allies in the war if the Vienna negotiations should prove unsuccessful, fears are entertained that she may find or invent some loophole of escape. Her position is one of immense importance, and her action at the present crisis will exercise a controlling influence over the destinies of Europe. All hope of securing the cooperation of Prussia seems to have been abandoned.

Complaints of ministerial inefficiency are meantime rife at home. The Roebuck Committee continues its investigations, but under the pressure of more stirring intelligence they have ceased to command any great degree of public attention. Loud denunciations of the Government are uttered for not availing themselves of the telegraph now completed from the Crimea to London, to obtain information concerning the progress of the bombardment. A meeting had been called for the 5th of May to organize a movement of Reform in the administration of the Government, and especially to protest against the predominate of the aristocracy to "monopolize the functions of administration." The *Times* backs the movement.

Our European Letters, which we publish this morning, give a clear and comprehensive view of the condition of affairs in the several countries from which they are written. It will be seen that the War news has created extraordinary alternations of feeling in the business circles of France. In Italy the war feeling is rife. The American Minister at Copenhagen has given the Danish Government notice of a discontinuance of the Sound Dues Treaty, and Prussia has taken a step in the same direction. In Spain an important law on the subject of *mortmain* has been passed, and the public press is more or less occupied in the discussion of American affairs.

These various letters will be read with interest.

Progress of Civilization in the Crimea and Principalities.

If the grand object of France and England be the promotion of civilization and the spread of free institutions, more fitting objects for the exercise of their benevolent intentions could not have been selected than the semi-barbarous nation for whose support they have now involved Europe in a sanguinary and disastrous war. After having first civilized the Turks, and given them a taste of that liberty and constitutional Government which is ever on their lips, they could have found a legitimate starting point and set forth on their grand mission of arbiters-general of the face of dynasties with a much better grace. It does not argue well for the cause in which they have so ostentatiously declared themselves embarked, to find, among their immediate allies, bands of wild and merciless savages, whose highest aim is plunder and whose greatest delight cruelty.

A Russian outpost was surprised in a village near Eupatoria by the Bashi-bazouks of irregular cavalry of the Russian service. The Correspondent of the London Daily News describes some incidents connected with that little affair which go far to show that the civilization of Russia is of the most superficial character, and that, in point of barbarism, it is not far behind the Turkish. The Bashi-bazouks, provoking they to be in attitude for the return and welfare of their friends as for the advancement of their enemy, in the science of free government. The correspondent referred to says:

"Of the Russians, one officer of Cossacks was killed before the village, one man fell in the village and a third, evidently seriously wounded, was carried back by his horse, clinging to its neck. The officer was carried away by his horse among the Bashi-bazouks, and was shot down by one of them. As soon as he fell another gave him a lance thrust, and a third a sabre cut over his neck. In another minute he was without boots. It would have been well if this had been all; but, no, while the sufferer was still at its height, one of the Bashi-bazouks quietly alighted from his horse at about fifteen or twenty yards from the Russians, fired his pistol into a truss of hay which was close to the fallen officer, and covered the body of the latter with the burning hay. Except this case of barbarous cruelty, the Bashi-bazouks as irregular cavalry behaved exceedingly well."

Their propensities for plunder are well sketched by the same hand:

"Plunder is for him a proof of victory, and one can see him often taking up the most useless things, only to have something to show. When he sees plunder before him the Bashi-bazouk becomes reckless; thus in the affair of yesterday, while one part of them was fighting in the village at close quarters with the Russians, others were dismounting from their horses, and taking up whatever they could find, regardless of consequences."

The next little "case of barbarous cruelty" heard of from the seat of war, may be the scalping of the wounded Russians by Omar Pasha's licentious rabble of Bashi-bazouks, whom a single discharge of grape-shot sends scampering in all directions like hunted deer.

Things are faring still worse in the Principalities, where his most Catholic Majesty's troops are now quartered. Excesses even worse than those committed by the Sultan's barbarians are of daily occurrence amongst the Austrians. In the town of Krajova, one of those gallant and honorable gentlemen made his way into a private house and ill-used a respectable lady. The wife of another citizen was standing at her window, when she was observed by an officer, who forced his way into the house and burst into her room. Her cries brought her husband and some neighbors to her aid, when the husband remonstrated with the intruder concerning the impropriety of his conduct; the reply was a thrust of a sword, which put an end to the life of the unfortunate gentleman. The Austrian commander insolently refused to give any satisfaction, whereupon the people took the matter into their own hands, rose in arms, and, after a sharp engagement, in which hundreds were killed and wounded on both sides, drove the Austrian troops out of the town.

The Prohibitory Law.

Recorder Smith yesterday decided, in a case brought before him, that under the new law prohibiting the sale of liquor, no penalty can be inflicted upon any one for selling liquor, with or without a license, between this time and the 4th of July. This decision applies only to this City;—in the rest of the State we believe existing laws forbid the sale of liquor in quantities less than five gallons. So far as this City is concerned, the Recorder's decision must probably be considered *final*. Until the 4th of July, therefore, we are to enjoy the curse of absolute free trade in intoxicating drinks.

After that date, active preparations are making both in this City and out of it, to give the new law its full effect. Apart from the liquor dealers themselves, there is a general disposition on the part of the public to give the law a full and fair trial,—and that, too, in the hope that it may prove efficient in staying the tide of intemperance from which the State and the country have so much to dread. The principal agency to be relied on is evidently that of the Carson League, which is organized for the purpose of detecting and punishing all infractions of the law.

Whether this law shall prove permanent or not, its enactment has so fastened public attention on the subject that some effective prohibitory law is certain to have a place on our statute book.

Wilson and Sumner.

The two Massachusetts Senators have addressed New-York audiences on successive nights on the subject of Slavery. Mr. Wilson spoke to a good gathering on Tuesday night, clearly, with earnestness and a fair degree of impressiveness, in a strain of exhortation over the progress which the Anti-Slavery cause has made. Mr. Sumner, last night, argued to a large meeting the necessity and the feasibility of the movement which looks to the abolition of Slavery as its end.

Both these gentlemen have talents, though they differ widely in nearly every respect except in their sentiments on the question of Slavery. Mr. Sumner is a finished scholar and a classical orator,—elaborating his speeches in his study and committing them to memory. His manner is easy, graceful, conciliatory, and his style of argument is eminently candid and tolerant. There is nothing in his speeches of the burning lava which Parker pours out in a steady red hot flood, nor of the oily, acrid malignity which oozes out of every sentence in the fluent and well-framed philippics of Phillips. Sumner is always a gentleman and a scholar. His earnestness is that of the judgment, not of the passions; and he is always more anxious to convince than to convert an opponent. His speeches in the Senate and out are among the most finished specimens of American oratory.

Virginia.

The Richmond *Enquirer* is sounding the note of alarm over Louis Napoleon's declaration in London that England and France are united in "the desire to abolish Slavery as well as in their hopes for the amelioration of all the countries of Europe." The *Enquirer* affects to regard this as the proclamation of a purpose on the part of the Allied powers, to effect the abolition of Slavery in the United States, and declares that "the time for the united and resolute action of the Southern States has at length arrived." After the close of the war with Russia, it predicts that the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea may be overrun with French and English squadrons, and the Administration of Cuba will be assumed with, or without, the consent of Spain. The object of the *Enquirer* in raising this alarm just now is disclosed in subsequent paragraphs. It says:

"This would be a spectacle which we can scarcely suppose any, but the most zealous and hardened Know-Nothings could contemplate without being terror-stricken. *The success of the Order would decide it.* Such an occurrence in Virginia would be construed abroad into a tacit acquiescence of the sentiments expressed at Guilford. We fear no such results, however. We know that there is an abundance of patriotism in the South to shield it from encroachments whenever it is rallied, and it will rally when it learns that such designs as those expressed by Louis Napoleon are deliberately entertained by him.

"Let the voice of the South, whether the North responds or not, be manifested upon it in our elections."

The *Enquirer's* alarm will probably subside after the election is over.

☞ As part of the history of the times we publish the report of the Committee appointed by the Massachusetts Legislative Committee to investigate the conduct of Mr. Hiss. The report enters, it will be seen, into quite a circumstantial narrative of the goings out and comings in of Mr. Hiss. The conclusion of the whole matter is that Mr. Hiss behaved himself very well at the Rockery Nunnery, except that he told some absurd and needless falsehoods; but at Lowell, although it cannot be ascertained who Mrs. Patterson is, or whether indeed, like Mrs. Harris, "there wasn't no sich a person," the Committee are clearly of the opinion that Mr. Hiss was guilty of very improper conduct in which he had an accomplice; and that he is no longer worthy to be associated with the gentlemen of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. He will probably, therefore, be expelled.

☞ We regret to learn that Roswell L. Colt, an eminent citizen of Paterson, N. J., who has been for some time in infirm health, experienced a paralytic stroke on Tuesday, from the effects of which fatal consequences are apprehended. Mr. Colt has been known in our commercial circles for fifty years, as one of our most enterprising and munificent merchants.

☞ We regret to learn from Albany that John C. Spencer, Esq., who has filled a large space, professionally and politically, among us for half a century, is sinking rapidly under a disease induced by severe and incessant mental and physical labor.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

KNOW-NOTHING CONVENTION AT SYRACUSE.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

No Native Married to a Jesuit to be a Member.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

Syracuse, Wednesday, May 9—10 P. M.

The Know-Nothings are still in secret conclave here, holding three sessions per day.

In addition to the notables already announced as present, I have to report the arrival of Gustavus Adolphus Schoon, from Buffalo, in company with Benjamin Welch. Also, Judge Sutley, of New-York; H. O. Lansing, of Albany; Van Ecten, of the last Assembly; Chauncey Shafter, of your City, and Senator Goodwin. It is rumored that previous to the adjournment Senator Goodwin will deliver a lecture adapted to the occasion.

I notice among the names registered at the Syracuse House that of "Mrs. Patterson," of Boston. Under whose auspices she is in attendance I cannot learn. Messrs. Brooks, Ullmann, Reynolds, Barker and Lovell are the names registered in immediate connection.

On assembling this morning, Mr. Ullmann, from the Committee appointed to prepare a Constitution, submitted a majority report, signed by four of the five composing the Committee. Mr. Lyon made a minority report. The majority report is in favor of a representation of three from each Assembly District. The minority report is for the present system of one from each Council.

All the day has been dedicated to the consideration of these reports. The clause regulating eligibility to membership was reported by the majority so as to prevent *Native Protestants, having Catholic wives from becoming members.* In Convention, Mr. Lyon moved to amend by inserting, "And married to a Catholic wife," which was carried. An enthusiast moved to still further amend by adding—"or Jesuit." A brother suggested that the Order of Jesuits were supposed to be composed of males. It was encouraging to note the vigilance of the brotherhood. The suggestive brother was forthwith denounced, and came very near being invited to leave, with a hoot-ing accompaniment.

The amendment was adopted by a nearly unanimous vote; so that hereafter no man married to a Jesuit can hope to take part in keeping inviolate the principles handed down to us by our forefathers. The above is about the sum and substance of the day's work.

One or two little episodes may be worth noticing: Yesterday, General Harmony was invited to take a seat on the floor, as an honorary member, by a unanimous vote.

This morning application was made for the admission of Mr. Barker, an editor of the New-York Express. Opposition was made, and despite an earnest appeal from Senator Brooks, the desired admission was refused by a vote of about seventy ayes to one hundred and ten noes.

I mentioned yesterday that Mr. Hiatt had been admitted a representative from Sing Sing, to the exclusion of Mr. Rose. It comes out now that Mr. Rose had been so indiscreet as to bespeak rooms at the hotel for Mr. J. R. Swain, one of your people, and who had occasion to sojourn here for a few days, while in discharge of his official duties as Railroad Commissioner.

Mr. Swain was known to be a Seward Whig, and is accused of being a Choctaw. Mr. Rose had evidently been in communication with Mr. Swain, ergo Mr. Rose must be a Seward Choctaw and hence dangerous. Poor Mr. Rose never thought of being either, but nevertheless he was punished. That was yesterday. Previous to adjournment for dinner, one of the members announced to the Convention the presence of Mr. J. R. Swain, and cautioned the faithful not to hold intercourse with him, under fear of being expelled. Whereupon one of the members named Mr. Chevalier, from Madison, acknowledged that he had committed the indiscretion of walking and talking with that dangerous individual, and begged to inquire if the principles of the Order prohibited the exchange of common civilities between personal friends? If a switch was to be put upon every man to know with whom he associated? If so, he desired to draw his coat. An animated and spicy debate followed, which President Barker caught to stop by declaring that there was no question before the Convention. Thus ends a question of privilege. It was decided that the adjournment, or indulgence in any family squabble that Mr. Swain might be talked to, if members were discreet. A national conclusion, and a necessary one too; for out of all present, there are not more than thirty who are not burning to tell all they know.

During the proceedings there was manifested a determination to stand by the principles of '76, and the Resolutions of '98. Under no circumstances will the stars and stripes be permitted to trail in the dust. Ullmann, Brooks, Schuyler and Sickles have all vowed it now. Therefore, the country must be safe. Paul Pry.

Kansas and the Missourians.

Chicago, Tuesday, May 8.

The Platte (Missouri) *Argus* of the 1st inst. publishes the proceedings of a mass meeting held at Weston, Mo., at which the following extraordinary resolutions were passed: That self-defence requires the expulsion of every person bringing into approach Negro Slavery; that robbers and traitors have no right to the protection of the law; that they ratify the proceedings at the Parkville riot; that they approve of the resolutions in regard to Methodists, and add thereto all ministers preaching prejudicial to Slavery; that they have no argument against Abolition paper but "Missouri River," "Bowie," and "Hemp Rope;" that they pledge themselves to go to Kansas and help to expel those corrupting the slaves; and that they call a grand mass meeting at Parkville on the 5th inst.

Semi-Annual Meeting of the American Bible Union.

Chicago, Wednesday, May 9.

The American Bible Union commenced their semi-annual meeting here this morning. Dr. Cone, of New-York, presiding. An immense number of delegates were present.

The Convention hereafter will meet at the Metropolitan Hall.

The delegates talk seriously of organizing a new Home Mission Society, and next Monday a Convention will be held for that purpose.

Among the distinguished persons present were Hon. Alex. Campbell, Dr. Sheppard, Professor Kistler, Mr. Hall and Dr. Armitage.

Abolishing Capital Punishment—Capsizing of a Fishing-Boat—Five Men Drowned.

Boston, Wednesday, May 9.

In the House to-day, the bill abolishing capital punishment was passed, to be engrossed, by a vote of 105 to 120. Mr. Black was elected Speaker pro tem., in the absence of Mr. Eddy, who has gone on a visit to New-York.

During the heavy blow yesterday afternoon a South Boston fishing-boat was capsized in the harbor and five men drowned. Their names were Coleman, Jeffreys, Patrick Kennedy, Patrick McDonough and Stephen Halloran—all married men.

The Case of Joseph Hiss.

Boston, Wednesday, May 9.

The report of the Investigating Committee, recommending the expulsion of Joseph Hiss from the House was passed this afternoon by a vote of 220 Yeas to 30 Nays. Mr. Hiss put in a memorial, and finally after much debate the vote of expulsion was reconsidered, and the whole matter postponed till 7 o'clock to-morrow evening.

The steamship *Africa* sailed from this port at noon to-day with 164 passengers for Liverpool, and 10 for Halifax. She takes out $304,320 in specie.

The Weather, Fruit Crops, &c.

Pittsburg, (Wednesday,) May 9.

The weather here is mild and clear. No damage has been done by frost to the fruits and vegetables in this neighborhood.

Cincinnati, (Wednesday,) May 9.

The weather has considerably moderated. The growing fruits, with the exception of the grapes, which are badly damaged, have escaped without injury.

Harrisburg, Pa., (Wednesday) May 9—P. M.

Snow fell in the depth of four inches here this morning. It is now raining hard.

Boston, (Wednesday) May 9.

A heavy northeast gale is now blowing. All the Eastern boats which laid over last night have arrived safely.

Destructive Fire in New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Monday, May 7.

A fire occurred in this city, on Sunday morning, destroying the buildings on two corners of St. Charles and Gravier-street, embracing the Exchange Newsroom, Vanderbilt's Museum, and the stores of Messrs. Sherman, Ward & James. The loss is about $75,000, one half of which is covered by insurance.

Mr. Wise in Washington.

Washington, Wednesday, May 9.

Hon. Henry A. Wise arrived in this city last night and was honored with a serenade by his friends. He addressed them for half an hour, and was sarcastic and severe in the extreme on the new party. He said he firmly believed he should get fifteen to twenty thousand majority in the election for Governor of Virginia.

President Pierce at Baltimore.

Baltimore, Wednesday, May 9.

President Pierce remains in this city till to-morrow morning. He came here with W. B. Lawrence, Esq., and a party of Bostonians, who have recently been staying at the White House. They dined with Hon. Reverdy Johnson this afternoon.

President Pierce in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Wednesday, May 9.

President Pierce is in this city to-day in company with Mr. Burnett, Postmaster of Washington. The object of the visit is supposed to have reference to the location of Government buildings in Baltimore.

Arrest for Counterfeiting.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, May 9.

G. H. Cody and Elizabeth Williams were arrested in this city to-day, for counterfeiting $33,000 in spurious bills on the Farmers' Bank of Chariton, of the denominations of five and tens were found in their possession.

Liquor Seizure.

Albany, Wednesday, May 9.

Marshal Wrayer to-day seized fifteen hundred gallons of liquor which he discovered at one of our apothecary stores.

Death of James A. Van Dyke.

Detroit, Wednesday, May 9.

James A. Van Dyke, Esq., ex-Mayor of this city, and the attorney of the Central Michigan Railroad, died yesterday.

Death of Ex-Governor Ford.

Cleveland, Wednesday, May 9.

Ex-Governor Seabury Ford died at his residence at Burton yesterday.

The Ohio River.

Pittsburg, Wednesday, May 9.

In the channel of the river at this point there is now six feet of water.

Death of Hon. W. T. Colquitt.

Macon, Monday, May 7.

Hon. Walter T. Colquitt died here this morning.

The Southern Mail.

Baltimore, Wednesday, May 9.

The Southern Mail from all points, as late as due, is to hand.

The Washington *Union* of this morning confirms the appointment of Professor Sorrows as Judge of the Court of Claims, and the resignation of A. Dudley Mann.

Amusements.

Broadway Theatre.—A new domestic play in three acts, by the late Mr. Wheatley, called "Charity's Love," was produced here last evening, and received with favor. We are not in a position to give the plot, for the reason that we were unable to detect it in all its windings. The hero, however, is a Captain Algernon, (Mr. Conway,) who, having been rejected by a haughty Belle Lady, *Florinda*, (Miss Annette,) offers his hand, with the customary benevolence of a stage hero, to an English girl named *Charity*, (Miss Fanny Vining,) whereupon *Florinda* becomes jealous, and, with the natural appetite for revenge, seeks the disgrace of Charity and, possibly the death of Algernon. In both attempts she is disappointed; virtue triumphs, as it should; the wicked ladies get down on her knees, and a miscellaneous gentleman, who is called up in the prologue, gives half a yard of moral lesson, as important part of his personal behalf the matter.

The structure of the play are not of a startlingly dramatic character, nor is the dialogue (which, by the way, is in an occasionally kind of blank verse) what may be called brilliant. Still, with good acting, it is a pleasant piece, and as its principal characters are well cast, it will last for its time and purpose. On the score of Miss Fanny Vining we had occasion to speak in terms of unusual commendation. The performance of last night did not detract any thing from our opinion, but it was sufficient to maintain Miss Vining's reputation as an experienced and valuable actress. In many respects she is the best female "star" we have had at this establishment for some time, and should certainly be met by the audience of fashionable lounging.

Metropolitan Theatre.—The complimentary benefit to Miss Augusta comes off to-night. The programme can be found elsewhere.

Academy of Music.—The new prima donna, Mme. La Grange, is sick; in consequence of which calamity there will be no performance to-night. The "Traviata" will be repeated to-morrow night.

Williamsburg Election Riots.

In the Kings County Court of Sessions, held in Brooklyn, yesterday, before Henry A. Moore, County Judge, and Justices Stryker and Remsen, the District Attorney called on the trial the parties, sixteen in number, indicted for being concerned in the Election riots on the 7th of November last, in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, (then Williamsburg.) The following parties were arraigned and pleaded not guilty to the indictments for riot and rioting:

Patrick Cooney, Patrick McCue, Patrick Trevors, Patrick Fagan, Patrick McHugh, Michael Burk, Michael O'Brien, Michael McQuade, John Nolan, John Pepper, John Lynes, John Carney, Bernard O'Neil, Edward Fanning, James Reid, Robert Lee.

P. B. Crooke, Lansing, Hamilton and Dallimore, Esqs., appeared as counsel for prisoners, who were all placed on trial together.

The whole Jury panel was exhausted in obtaining the Jurors acceptable to the defence.

The District Attorney opened the case to the Jury, when the Court adjourned to 10 o'clock this day. The examination of witnesses on the part of the prosecution will then be commenced.

Disgraceful Affair in Court—Fugitive Law case.

Yesterday morning the Supreme Court Special Term room was the scene of a kind of convention not common, and we hope never to be common in Courts of Justice. It appears that a motion was being argued before Justice Roosevelt, by Messrs. Melville and Bulkeley. In the course of the argument Mr. Melville produced an affidavit which Mr. Bulkeley denounced as false. This assertion Mr. Melville met by dealing his learned friend a violent blow on the face with a volume of the Revised Statutes, which he held in his hand—an argument, by the way, more forcible than enlightening. By direction of the Court the parties were placed on opposite sides of the room and thus allowed to go on with their argument, the Judge suggesting to them that he was sitting at Special Term, not Chambers, and had full power to commit for contempt.

The argument of the motion being concluded, the gentlemen withdrew, accompanied by a number of "neutrals," who wished to see the finale. Out of Court they continued an animated interchange of compliments, which we forbear from quoting, not being any part of regular Court proceedings.

More Fusion in King's County.

Another Fusion meeting in Brooklyn Military Hall, Eastern District, signed and called by many of the leading Democrats of the First Assembly District, was held Tuesday evening. For the first time the enterprising Democracy of that District were harmonious and good-natured. They had cooled down considerably since the "pow-wow" at the Fusion House on Thursday evening. About 8 o'clock, the meeting was organized by the election of Mr. John E. Rowe as Chairman, and Mr. J. M. Gillett as Secretary. Several speeches were made, and resolutions adopted denouncing the Know-Nothings, the Prohibitory Law, and the Whig Legislature, and endorsing the present National Administration, President Pierce, his Cabinet, and other distinguished Democrats.

Mr. Wm. Marshall, who was charged with attempting to break up the previous meeting, by abusing President Pierce and his Cabinet, was severely handled and Swackhamer, for allowing himself to be used by the Whigs to keep Democrats out of office, while they (the Democracy) had given him the most lucrative office in the County. A Union Club was formed and styled "Democratic Union Club of the First Assembly District of Kings County," and permanent officers elected, with Philip Hamilton, Esq., for President.

Large Fire in Vesey-street.

A fire broke out at 12½ o'clock this morning, in the machine shop of C. W. Wright, No. 60 Vesey-street. The fire evidently occurred in the rear of the premises, and had made considerable headway before being discovered.

The whole interior of the building was speedily wrapped in flames, which spread with great rapidity to the adjoining building, No. 58, occupied as a lamp and gas-phone store.

The firemen were early on the ground; but, despite their best efforts, the fire continued to spread, and at 1½ o'clock had reached building No. 62, occupied as a wholesale drug store, and threatened to extend so far in the rear as to endanger the buildings on Barclay-street.

At 2½ o'clock A. M. the fire was extinguished.

Owing to the intensse of the hour, we are unable to state, definitely, the origin of the fire, or the amount of the losses.

Board of Education.

A Special Meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening—Mr. President Nielson in the Chair. Much time was consumed in discussing various propositions to amend the Eye-Laws in relation to the salaries of teachers, without any definite result. The proposition to organize a Daily Normal School was considered, but the final question on the adoption of the same was postponed. The Board resolved that an Annual Exhibition of Specimens of Penmanship, Drawing, &c., be held in the Month of June, under the direction of the Committee on the Course of Studies, and that the Teachers of the several Schools be invited to send as specimens the produce of their pupils.

The Clerk was instructed to report to the Board the number of teachers whose salaries have been increased since the first of January last, together with the aggregate amount of such increase.

Other unimportant business was transacted and the Board adjourned to next Wednesday, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Important Decision of the Recorder in the First Liquor Case.

Yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, Recorder Smith delivered his decision in the case of Patrick Boylan, of the Fourth Ward, charged with selling liquor since the 1st of May without a license. He decided that, after full consideration of the act recently passed by the Legislature, he had come to the conclusion that with the exception of the ordinance relating to Sunday liquor selling, there was absolutely no law in existence, from May 1 to July 4, imposing a penalty for the sale of liquor without license. The defendant, therefore, must be discharged. We publish the decision in full in another column. As all such cases must come before this Court, it is evident that, as there are no restrictions of license, any person that pleases may sell liquor in the City of New-York from now to the 4th of July.

Arrival of Dr. Charles A. Peck.

Dr. C. A. Peck, lately imprisoned in Cuba, arrived in the City on Monday evening. His return, although unheralded, was soon made known to his numerous friends, many of whom immediately called on him to offer their congratulations at his escape from Spanish tyranny, and his return home. A meeting of his friends was held last evening, at which remarks of the most complimentary character were made of the manner in which the Doctor had demeaned himself during the whole of this transaction. Dr. Peck is still feeble.

A Brooklyn Justice in Trouble.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer assembled in Brooklyn yesterday to receive the Grand Jury. Forty-five indictments were presented, fifteen of which were for violating the Excise law.

The Grand Inquest made a presentment against Justice Henry P. Curtis, of Brooklyn, as being totally unfit, from his general habits and negligent administration of justice, of occupy such position.

Having no further business to transact, the Jury were discharged for the term, and the Court adjourned.

Resolved.

Rev. Charles Hoover, elected Superintendent of the Common Schools at the late municipal election in Jersey City, has found it necessary to decline the office, and has filed his resignation in the office of the City Clerk. The necessity of the step on his part is much regretted by citizens, as he is regarded as admirably well qualified for that station.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible]

MIRAM ANDERSONS, No. 99 Bowery.

CARPETINGS.

[illegible]

TO LET,

[illegible]

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

[illegible]

WHOLESALE CASH DRUG HOUSE.

[illegible]

A. W. FARBER'S LEAD PENCILS.

[illegible]

A CARD—TO INVALIDS VISITING OR RESIDING IN NEW-YORK.—A strange desire to see new faces from the country which, however well meaning, [illegible] the City for a few days, or weeks, [illegible] will open their [illegible] No. 714 Broadway, [illegible] Dr. Ward, [illegible] Dr. Ward's Medical Institution, are constantly on exhibition, for the gratification of the curious. Among them are [illegible] Co's celebrated [illegible] Dr. Ward's Medical Institution, are constantly on exhibition, for the gratification of the curious. Among them are

The Weather—Railroads and Incidents in Western New-York.

Avon, Livingston Co., N. Y., May 8, 1855.

It commenced snowing here yesterday afternoon, and this morning the snow is three inches deep and still falling. It is regarded as a great blessing by the farmers, who say that snow, at the temperature of the weather at present, is one of the most fertilizing substances that can be cast upon the earth. The fields are of deep green color, and crops of wheat were never before more promising.

The Summer arrangement of the Railroads to-day goes into effect. You may now leave New-York at 6 A. M., and arrive in Rochester (passing through our village) at 9 P. M. What effect these snow-storms are to have upon the travel to these Springs is hard to determine. Our hotels are to be opened on the 15th, i. e. the "United States," and I understand many rooms are engaged for that day. As we have cast off the old and put on the new in our principal hotel, we are anxious to show it up to the public.

The excitement in relation to our supposed murdered missing man, Montezuma Loomis, is as great as ever. On Saturday last, the river was searched several miles, without success, for his body. The Committee of Investigation are busily engaged taking testimony in the case, which is done with closed doors. It is said that many suspicious circumstances connected with his sudden disappearance have been brought to light.

We are expecting the return of Hon. James T. Wadsworth, the patron of this County, by the first steamer of June; he always meets with the hearty welcome here that one of his wealth, kindness of heart and urbanity of manner should receive.

Know-Nothingism is rapidly upon the decline in the County. Their day has passed, and next Fall things politically will resume, in a great measure, their old-fashioned appearance. We hope to see you at this place sometime during the Summer, for I am sure no man ever visited and became acquainted with our country, without being favorably impressed with its loveliness, productiveness, and romantic present and past.

Truly yours, JOHN SMITH, Jr.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial.—Are you weak, dyspeptic, nervous, subject to sudden flushes, convulsed with neuralgia [illegible], irregular in any physical function, enervated in any organ, subject to spasmodic pains of any kind? Here is your remedy. Is your mind, your memory, clouded; does your head fail you in business, are you depressed in spirits, debilitated, worn out—literally "out of heart"? Here is your restorer. Elixir is a stimulant more effective than alcohol; permanent in its effects, and harmless to the system.

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

UNLIKE MOST REMEDIES, DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS only undertake to do one thing. That they do most thoroughly. They do not pretend to cure a vast variety of different disorders. Their motto is, "one cure for one disease." That disease is Fever and Ague; or which they are specially adapted. Sold by all dealers, and by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the wholesale Depot, No. 201 Broadway, N. Y.

The above popular and successful remedy is sold at wholesale and retail by CHAS. H. RING, corner Broadway and John-st.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ The Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ Suffering Females will find Relief by using DOCTOR CHEESEMAN'S PILLS for obstructions, irregularities, &c.; full and explicit directions accompany each box—price $1. For sale at No. 192 Broadway, No. 207 Bleecker-st., corner of Grand and Allen sts., and No. 122 West Broadway.

☞ Only $3 75 for Fine French Calf Boots With steel shanks, ready made or to order, by A. BAKER, No. 16 Ann-st.; patent leather boots from $5 to $7. Every style of shoes and gaiters cheaper than elsewhere.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

☞ Address from the Passengers on board the Ship Mary [illegible] Capt. Tomlinson—May 5, 1855:

Sir: We, the undersigned, [illegible] on board the ship [illegible], from Bristol to New-York, feel that we should not be doing our duty were we to separate without expressing our thanks to you for the courtesy and kindness you have shown us during the voyage. It is with pleasure we testify our unbounded appreciation of the manner in which you have conducted yourself as a Captain, especially, as an emigrant ship, combining, as far as we have seen, all the requisites to insure harmony, qualifications and comfort among the passengers and crew, and we earnestly hope your life may be spared and health granted you that you may contribute to the happiness of those who in future may be committed to your care.

As a further acknowledgment of our respect we beg your acceptance of the accompanying Silver Goblet as a token thereof.

The Committee on behalf of the Passengers:

JOHN ADAMS, Esq., JOSEPH WATTS,
AMBROSE KIMBER, Esq., JOHN B. WATTS.

☞ Country Residence and Building Sites.—Public attention is called to the auction sale of a splendid country residence with about six acres of land and several beautiful building sites of over six City lots each on Flatbush, Cortelyou and Clarkson avs., in the village of Flatbush, just outside the Brooklyn limits, and three miles from the Ferries, on the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock, in the Merchants' Exchange, by JAMES COLE & SON. For healthfulness and beauty of scenery this property is unsurpassed, and its nearness to the City, being the same distance as 40th-st. from the Exchange, renders it convenient as well as desirable. Stages pass the property every few minutes from the Fulton Ferry. For maps, &c., apply to MURPHY, LOTT & VANDERBILT, No. 2 Front-st., Brooklyn, or JAMES COLE & SON, No. 93 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or No. 10 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ Legal Notice to Safe Manufacturers.—The undersigned give notice that a Patent was issued March 20, 1855, for the ALUM FILLING for Safes used by Messrs. HOLMES & BUTLER, Nos. 90 and 92 Maiden-lane, and that all future infringements thereof will be rigidly prosecuted.

This notice became necessary, as some of the principal Safe Makers in New-York (and one in particular) are understood to have used it, or an imitation of it, since the Crystal Palace test in 1853. W. C. HAMMOND, Jr., Attorney for Holmes & Butler, No. 90 Wall-st.

☞ New-York Prison Association.—The Tenth Anniversary of the NEW-YORK PRISON ASSOCIATION will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, the 10th inst., at 7½ o'clock precisely, at Rev. Dr. Cheever's Church, Union-square. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Rev. Samuel Osgood, Davis Dudley Field, Esq., and others. By order of Committee.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

☞ The American Temperance Union will hold their nineteenth anniversary at the Broadway Tabernacle THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses are expected from Rev. Mr. Cookman, of Philadelphia; Gov. Morrill, of Maine; G. W. Sterling, Esq., of Poughkeepsie; A. B. [illegible], Esq., of Connecticut, and Rev. Dr. Tyng, of New-York.

☞ The American Anti-Slavery Society will meet for business and social THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, in the Free Will Baptist Church, in Sullivan-st., between Prince and Houston. W. L. Garrison, Edmund Quincy, C. C. Burleigh, Wendell Phillips, J. Mercer Langston, and other advocates of the cause, will be present. The public are invited.

☞ Rev. Dr. Duff's Portrait.—Price $2 for plain impressions, $3 and $5 for india proofs. Engraved by RITCHIE, from Brady's Daguerreotype. Size, [illegible] out of margin, [illegible] inches. The best likeness of him ever published. May be had at R. CARTER & BRO'S., No. 285 Broadway, or of the publisher, A. H. RITCHIE & Co., No. 22 Chambers-st., up stairs.

☞ The National Council of the Colored People will hold a public meeting at Dr. Pennington's Church, Prince-st., corner of Marion, on FRIDAY EVENING, 11th inst. Addresses will be delivered by Frederick Douglass, Rev. Dr. Pennington, J. D. Bonner of Illinois, and Rev. A. G. Beman of Connecticut.

☞ To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired Clergyman, restored to health in a few days after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

☞ The New-York Anti-Slavery Society will hold its Second Anniversary at the Tabernacle on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON and others. Admittance 12½ cents, to defray expenses.

☞ Dr. I. Jarvis, Surgeon Dentist, has removed to No. [illegible] St. Mark's Place, 8th-st., near 2d-av., [illegible] blocks from Broadway. Will be at No. [illegible] Grand-st., daily, from 9 A. M. and [illegible] o'clock P. M.

☞ Second Edition for May!—DINSMORE'S RAILWAY GUIDE—Ready THIS DAY at 12 o'clock, with important changes, May 7. Send your orders to DINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce-st., N. Y.

PERSONAL.

ANY PERSONS WHO WITNESSED THE OUTRAGE committed upon a little girl by two policemen in Broadway, near Fulton-st., upon the evening of date the May 8, will confer a favor and subserve the ends of justice by [illegible] or sending their address to the office of G. G. TUCKERMAN, No. [illegible] Merchants' Exchange.

STROBING & CO.
WATCHES, JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE, No. [illegible] BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

"BOND STREET."
GEORGE W. FARNHAM, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 1 BOND-ST.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young girls, who wish places immediately; one as general housemaid in a small family of 4 or 5 persons; can bake bread, cook beef, wash and iron shirts neatly; has two years City reference; wages $6 to $8 a month. The other is a good girl of 16, as childs' nurse and a good sewer and neat little waitress; wages $3 to $4. Call at No. 217 East 22d-st., in the fancy store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; is a good cook and baker; is also capable to take charge of a dairy. Good reference given. Call at No. 44 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a steady, well-recommended Protestant girl, to do general housework. Is a good plain cook and baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer. No objection to going any distance in the country. Willing and obliging. To be seen at No. 19 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, in the store.

SITUATION WANTED—A young man 27 years old, wishes a situation where he can make himself generally useful, either as assistant bookkeeper or as clerk in a store. The best of reference given from his last employer. Address E. M., Times Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By an English Protestant girl, to do general housework or chamberwork and sewing; is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer; very fond of children; can give the best of City reference, and is willing and obliging. Call for two days at 14 Rivington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as chambermaid, and to assist in plain sewing. Can be highly recommended by the family with whom she now lives, at No. 73 Horatio-st., where she can be seen for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as plain cook, washing and ironing, or chambermaid or waiter. Best of city reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 217 1st-av., 1st floor, between 13th and 14th sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl as laundress, who understands her business perfectly, and can do up all sorts of French fluting; is willing and obliging; and has the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 187 Hester-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced cook in a private family; understands cake and pastry. Good City reference given. Also, a boy 15 years of age, would be satisfied with board and other where he might have a home. Apply corner of 6th-av., No. [illegible] 23d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to wait on a lady or take care of one or two children. Has no objection to the country. Call at No. 60 Perry st., for 2 days. Plain family preferred.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as cook; is a first-rate baker and understands all kinds of pastry and would be willing to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Scotch girl, either as plain cook, washer or ironer; chambermaid, &c., in a private family. Good reference given. Inquire of Mrs. GOSS, No. 59 Oliver-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and plain sewer, or shirt maker. Has the best of City references. Apply for two days at No. 187 Hester-st., in the rear.

PROTESTANT GIRL WANTED—To go a short way in the country, as good plain cook and washer and ironer, neat and tidy in her habits. None need apply who cannot fully answer to all the above requirements, with good City reference. The family is small. To one that's able, it will be a pleasant home. Apply at No. 226 East 12th-st., after 10 o'clock.

SALESMAN.—A Philadelphia salesman, with 10 years' experience in the dry goods importing business, and with an intimate knowledge of the details of said business, wishes to obtain a permanent position in a first-class house in the City of New-York. From a good stock, he can sell $150,000 or $200,000 per annum to the Philadelphia Jobbing Trade alone. References, &c. Address, for two weeks, Box No. [illegible] Philadelphia Post Office.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—A gentleman who has lately lost his wife, wishes to engage a respectable elderly lady to take charge of his home and young children. She must be a Protestant, of kind disposition, and accustomed to children. Address, for three days, J., Box No. 1,[illegible] Post-Office, stating the name of applicant, and where she may be found.

TO WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS.—Situation wanted by a young man to act as salesman and to repair clocks and jewelry; would work some at watches if required. Wages not so much of an object as permanent employment. Best of reference given. Address to E. H. DOMINICK, No. 292 Grand-st.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN, who has seen better days, would attend a few young ladies at their own residence, to give instruction in writing. Can give most respectable references as to character, &c. MARION C. WARNER, No. 7 Dunham-place, 33d-st., between 5th and 7th-avs.

THE PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S OFFICE, No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker-st., is the oldest established, and has the best selection of servants in the City. Families can depend on being suited. JOHN YOUNG, Agent.

A YOUNG LAWYER—Who has a moderate amount of practice desires a position in an established office, to take charge of the office business, either as junior partner, with moderate share of the profits, or managing clerk, with fair salary. Is well acquainted with the practice of the Courts, searching titles, &c. References unexceptionable. Address F., at this office.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—A dressmaker who has long experience and superior City reference, wishes to engage in a few families by the day, [illegible] might expect to be employed through the year; will go at moderate terms in this vicinity—prefers answering notes. Apply at No. 458 8th-av., between 34th and 35th sts., in the Bakery.

TO LAWYERS.—A young man 20 years of age, of active and industrious habits, wants a desk in a lawyer's office, to write, study and do office business. Writes a fair business hand, is quick at figures. Good references given. Wages $3 per week. Address INDUSTRY, Times Office.

HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED—By a young American widow lady, who is fully competent to fill the situation in a genteel family, and will do all in her power to make a home agreeable. Address ANNA, Daily Times Office, for three days.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—To take care of horses and make himself generally useful about the store. An American preferred. Inquire at the Hardware Store, No. 83 Grand-st., corner of 3d, Williamsburg.

NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID WANTED—In a private family in a pleasant country village not far from New-York. Also a good cook. Both of them must be Protestant. Apply to WM. P. LYON, No. 25 Beekman-st.

NOW IS THE TIME for Employers, in City and Country, to avail themselves of a good opportunity of selecting first-class cooks, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses and houseworkers, with good references, at WESLEY'S up town select female office, No. 126 7th-av., near 18th-st.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—By an experienced dressmaker in families by the day. Is an American. Address No. 222 8th-av.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—A youth of 15 is desirous of employment in a wholesale stationery or fancy store. Address M. E. L., at this office.

WAITER WANTED—In a small family. The best City reference required. Apply at No. 130 East 13th-st., between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WATCH MAKER WANTED—For the City. Apply to AKERLY, No. 460 Broadway.

TO MERCHANTS, LAWYERS AND STOREKEEPERS IN GENERAL.—Books kept and properly arranged; deeds engrossed; memorandums and every description of copying, by contract or otherwise, by THOMAS & GROUTAGE, Law Copyists and Accountants, No. 6 Wall-st., upon the most reasonable terms. References given.

250,000 BUSHELS OF BARLEY.—Wanted to purchase, above quantity of prime barley next Fall, two and four rowed, for which we will contract to pay on delivery on the line of the Canal place or on Lake Ontario, at any convenient place for shipment to Albany, for which seventy-five cents per bushel will be paid, if delivered on or before the 15th day of November next. Agents will be appointed to receive and pay for the same.

JOHN TAYLOR & SONS, Brewers.

ALBANY, April 27, 1855.

PROTESTANT AND OTHER DOMESTICS can be obtained at the office of the American and Foreign Employment Society, No. 13 Astor-place, with first-rate references.

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Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to.

NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The members of the Fire Department are hereby notified to meet at the Office of the Chief Engineer THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, to attend the funeral of their late associate ANTONIO CARACCIOLI, a member of Engine Company No. 18, who lost his life while discharging his duty on Monday afternoon.

Members will appear in citizens' dress with crape on their left arm, without badges or music.

The members of the Common Council, Officers and Trustees of the Department Fund and the Exempt Firemen Association are invited to join the Department.

Hose Company No. 24 will take charge of the Department banner.

The alarm bells will be tolled while the procession is moving.

The Chief and Assistant Engineers will act as Marshals.

ALFRED CARSON, Chief Engineer.

HARRISON'S COLUMBIAN INKS.—The great American Inks, by HARRISON, the American Manufacturer of Inks and perfumes, who now leads the world in variety, in quality, in quantity and in style, demonstrated by this great fact recorded from his Journal's books. In the year 1854, he sold 648,072 bottles, ranging in size from 1 ounce to 1 gallon, and 48 barrels and 46 half barrels. Their kinds are Black Japan, Blue Black Fluid, Copying Fluid, Blue, Red, Carmine, Indelible, Leather Worker's and Marking. This is the appreciation Americans have of American Inks made by an American who understands his business and knows how to, and does surpass every foreign article of the kind. They are wholesaled by W. H. LYON & CO., No. 4 Dey-st., and at retail by W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st.

FRENCH CHINA TEA, DINNER AND TOILET WARE—In full sets or separate pieces, white, gold band and decorated; cut glass, water-goblets, wine-glasses, tumblers, dishes, decanters, salt-cellars, Parian marble [illegible], vases, &c., in great variety. The French Porcelain Ware is sold almost as low as the common English ware, which puts it within the reach of all housekeepers. Dealers in porcelain-ware, and strangers are invited to examine. CHARLES AHRENFELDT, 20 Maiden-lane, up stairs, above Windle's house-furnishing store.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A special meeting of the Corps will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, [illegible] at the corner of [illegible] and Elizabeth sts., on business of importance. Punctual attendance is requested. By order. H. RAYMOND, Colonel.

WM. TAYLOR, Adjutant.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A private family would let, singly or together, two large second floor rooms, with Board, to a lady and son, to gentlemen or gentleman and wives. No. [illegible] 10th-st., a few doors above Union-square, between Broadway and 5th-av.

BOARDING.—The owners of the house No. 22 Lafayette-place, 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., having a large house and small family, will accommodate two gentlemen and wives with board; no others would be taken; a private park in front. Three rooms, second floor.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant rooms and board, with gas and bath, at No. 200 East Broadway. Inquire at the premises.

BOARDING.—Mrs. BARKER has some fine rooms unoccupied, at No. 21 Clinton-place.

BOARD FOR A YOUNG LADY.—In a small, plain quiet family, where there are no boarders. Terms must be moderate. Address, stating terms, location and nature of accommodation, CARLYLE BENSON, Times office. No applications will receive attention unless these particulars are specified. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife can obtain a handsome front parlor and bedroom adjoining, with board, in a private family residing in Clinton-st., between Wall-st. and South Ferries. Address C., Box No. [illegible] New-York Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two or three rooms, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or for single gentlemen, at No. 135 Henry-st., next to the corner of Joralemon-st. References exchanged.

BOARD AT STAPLETON, STATEN ISLAND.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms in a private family, four minutes' walk from the landing, where they can enjoy the comforts of a home. Address PAGODA, Times Office.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—At No. 73 Warren-st., (near Henry,) gentlemen and their wives, and single gentlemen, can be pleasantly accommodated.

BOARD IN TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with a furnished front parlor and bedroom adjoining, and board, on 1st, 2d, or 3d floor, at No. 36 East 23d-st.

BOARD WANTED—By a single gentleman in a private family not above Union square. No others need apply. Answer direct Box No. 2,[illegible] Post-Office.

LODGINGS.—Gentlemen can obtain well furnished single bedded rooms for $1 50 to $2 50 per week, or 2s. to 3s. per night at the Eagle Hotel, corner of Frankfort and William-sts. There are numerous refectories adjacent.

ROOMS TO LET.—A private family having more room than they require, would let three or four rooms, furnished or unfurnished in a four-story house with modern improvements, in 2d av., below 12th-st., near St. Mark's Church. References exchanged. Address A. B., Post-Office, Box No. 2,[illegible].

ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN.—A fine room, with or without bed-room attached, can be procured in a private family, at No. 19 10th st., between the 5th and 6th avs. The house has the modern improvements, and breakfast and tea will be served in the room if desired.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD.—A gentleman and his wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated in a pleasant locality, near the business part of the City. Apply at No. 40 East Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A private family residing about thirty miles from the City, on the New-Haven Railroad, are now ready to receive a few adults who are willing to pay a liberal price for good accommodations. Grounds covered with fruit and shade trees, and bordering on the salt water. Bathing room, with hot and cold water in the house. Apply for cards of address at the office of the Brevoort House.

COUNTRY BOARDING—Two gentlemen and their wives, or a family of four grown persons, can obtain board for the Summer, from June 1, in a private family, residing on a farm in a very healthy location, distant 2½ hours from the City by Railroad. Also, ample stable accommodations. Testimonials of the highest respectability given and required. Address Box No. 3,[illegible], New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARDING—The owner of a large house in a fine location, one and a half hours' ride by railway from this City, and about three minutes' walk from the depot, would take a small family to board for the Summer. Address J. P. D., Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—For a lady, nurse and three children, (girls,) in a private family or retired farm house, about an hour's ride from the City, by Jersey or Hudson River Railroads. Address Box No. 711, B. R. W.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With Breakfast only, in Troy-st., near 8th-av. Address A. C. W., Times Office.

SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET—To a party of gentlemen on the second floor; also one or two attic rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in a small private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. [illegible] Broadway.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO LET—Unfurnished, with board, to a gentleman and lady, or a single gentleman, at No. 73 2d-av.

TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN.—A private family will let a suit of rooms, elegantly furnished in rosewood; also a large room, with or without board. The house and furniture new and first-class in every particular. Apply at No. 119 9th-st., five doors west of Broadway.

46 WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE.—Handsomely and newly furnished rooms to let for families and single gentlemen, with or without partial board, house contains the modern improvements. References exchanged. Also, furnished rooms in house No. 79 Murray-st., to let, without board.

14 ABINGDON-SQUARE.—The whole second floor with other rooms to let in the most desirable location with board; all the modern improvements. Convenient to three lines of stages and the 8th-av. cars, &c. References required.

No. 580 GREENWICH-STREET.—A large and pleasant front room on the second floor, with large pantries and bedroom attached, to let with board, to a gentleman and wife. Also, a large room on third floor, to accommodate three or four single gentlemen, and a large hall bedroom. The house has all the modern improvements, bath, gas, &c.

141 NINTH-STREET.—Third door east of Broadway, furnished rooms in suites or separate. Also, back parlor and extension room on the first floor, to let to a gentleman, with breakfast, if required. Also, furnished rooms at No. 6 College-place.

LOST AND FOUND.

$250 REWARD.—The Store of the Undersigned, Nos. 34 Broad and 36 New-st., New-York, was entered on Sunday, May 6, and goods, consisting of Silks of the value of about $1,500 stolen therefrom. A reward of $250 is hereby offered for the recovery and return of said goods to the Undersigned. For the recovery and return of a part of said goods a proportionate amount of the reward will be paid. The following is a more particular description of the goods:

3 pieces Black Satins, Cotton-back, 21 inches wide.
17 pieces Black Silks Gros de Rhine, 30 to 34 inches wide.
4 pieces Colored Silks, Marcelines and Satin de China, 22 to 36 inches wide.
12 Black Silk Shawls, 56 to 64 inches wide.
14 dozen Black Silk Cravats, 30 to 32 inches wide.

C. F. DAMMANN & CO.

New-York, May 8, 1855.

ENTICED FROM HOME ON THE 4TH INST.—CHARLES B. WRIGHT, aged 13 years, by WM. UNDERHILL, aged 15 years. WM. UNDERHILL being a boy short and stout, had on a black cloth cap, flat top, gray roundabout, plaid or striped vest, black pants, much worn. C. B. WRIGHT dressed black cloth flat top cap, dark purple roundabout, brown mixed pants; spare, quite small for his age, quick spoken, right temple projects more than the other, caused by a fall; light hair, very fair complexion, good looking, and genteel appearance. May have on a fine suit of bottle-green, and a mouse-colored Kossuth hat. Any person who will bring the boy or boys to No. 32 Great Jones-st., will be amply rewarded.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

OVERCOAT LOST.—On Thursday, 19th April, in Kipp & Brown's Hudson and Canal-st. line, a dark Green Cloth Overcoat. There were two books in the pockets, each containing the owner's name. By leaving it at the Times office, or at room No. 12 West Building, General Theological Seminary, a suitable reward will be given.

LOST OR MISLAID—A CHECK ON THE BOWERY BANK FOR SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS, drawn by ALBERT GILBERT, to the order of ALGERNON S. ROSS, and dated May 3, 1855. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating or receiving the same, as payment has been stopped. ALGERNON S. ROSS.

REDUCED PRICES.—WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS AND SILVERWARE.—The undersigned, for the last eighteen years a well known dealer and importer, offers for sale all goods in his line at lower prices, for the same quality, than any other house in New-York, Philadelphia, or any other city, and will send by mail or express.

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EIGHT-DAY WATCHES	140 to 250
LADIES' ENAMEL WATCHES	25 to 100
LADIES' DIAMOND WATCHES	55 to 200
MAGIC WATCHES	100 to 75
GOLD HUNTING LEVERS, full jeweled, 18 carat	40
GOLD OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled, 18 carat	30
SILVER OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled	10
SILVER LEPINES	5

JEWELRY.

EAR-RINGS	$1 50 to $[illegible] 00
PINS	1 00 to 30 00
BRACELETS	3 00 to 80 00
GOLD LOCKETS, 1, 2 and 4 glasses	3 00 to 30 00
GOLD GUARD CHAINS	10 00 to 30 00
GOLD CHATELAINE, or BELT-CHAINS	10 00 to 120 00
GOLD VEST CHAINS	6 00 to 65 00
GOLD FOB CHAINS	6 00 to 15 00
GOLD PENCILS	1 25 to 10 00
GOLD PEN and PENCILS	2 00 to 25 00
GOLD CROSSES	1 50 to 12 00
CHASED GOLD RINGS	1 00 to 8 00
PLAIN GOLD RINGS	75 to 6 00

Jewelry of every description.

DIAMONDS.

DIAMOND SINGLE STONE PINS	$15 00 to $[illegible] 00
DIAMOND CLUSTER PINS	30 00 to 100 00
DIAMOND RINGS	7 00 to 500 00
DIAMOND EAR-RINGS	100 00 to 500 00
DIAMOND CROSSES	30 00 to 400 00
DIAMOND BRACELETS	100 00 to 500 00

&c., &c., &c.

SILVER WARE.

SILVER TEA SPOONS	per set	$5 00 to $[illegible] 00
SILVER DESSERT SPOONS	per set	12 00 to 15 00
SILVER TABLE SPOONS	per set	12 00 to 30 00
SILVER TABLE FORKS	per set	12 00 to 30 00
SILVER DESSERT FORKS	per set	12 00 to 30 00

Silver Wedding-Cake Knives, Pie Knives, Fish Knives, Pickle Forks, Ice-Cream Knives, Fruit Knives, Butter Knives, Children's sets, viz: Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Silver Cups, Napkin Rings, &c., &c.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry received in less than the usual prices. Watches and Jewelry taken in exchange.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., (second floor,) near Broadway, New-York.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The members of the Association will please meet at No. [illegible] Elizabeth-st., near Walker, THIS DAY (Thursday) at 2 o'clock P. M., to unite with the Fire Department in paying the last tribute of respect to Antonio Caraccioli, a member of Engine Company No. 18, who lost his life while in the discharge of his duty as a fireman, on the 7th inst.

G. W. WHEELER, S. S.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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[illegible]

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of several States and of our principal cities, among whom we would name the Superintendent of Schools in Illinois, Iowa and Rhode Island.

As a specimen of the opinions of these eminent educators, we extract from the report of Hon. N. W. Edwards, Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Illinois, who, after a long examination of the principal books for schools now published, has selected, as a uniform series for that State, Sanders' New Series entire, Willson's Histories, McElligott's Orthographical Works, and Hitchcock's Geology, as the best works extant in their departments. This selection has been confirmed by the Illinois Legislature. Mr. Edwards says, in his official circular of Sept. 20, 1854, after commending the Pictorial Primer and New Speller:

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The testimonials of many well-known practical teachers might be given, corresponding with that of Hon. J. D. Hammond, LL. D., Regent of New-York University, who commends the New Series as "combining in new matter the general excellencies of the old series with the advantages arising from the long experience of this distinguished author of leading Books."

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THERE WILL BE A GREAT DEMAND for the PORTRAITS OF MR. HISS AND MRS. PATTERSON, in the NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE of this week.

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ROSS, JONES & TOUSEY, Agents, No. 103 Nassau-st.

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL FOR MAY CONTAINS:

The Hydropath as a Reformer; Calculations in the Animal Body; Hope for the Afflicted; A Water Song; Sleep; Bathing; Case in Practice; The Discussion; Letter from the Tropics; Why do Children suffer? Dietetics.

MAY MATTERS.—The Water-Cure; Hydropathic School; Water-Cure in Kansas; Use of Steam in Warming Buildings; Bloomers in the West; New Inventions; Prize Essays; Matrimony; Varieties, &c. Published at $1 a year, by FOWLERS & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

GOUPIL & CO. have now published THE MADONNA AND CHILD, a Line Engraving, by Henriquel Dupont, after a drawing by Raphael, never hitherto engraved. Price $3 75.

THE DEAD CHRIST—Line Engraving, by Joan. Keller, after the well-known painting by Ary Scheffer. Price $5.

THE SPEAKING LIKENESS—By Bromley, after Schlesinger, one of the most expressive prints ever published. Price $4.

Also, a large assortment of French, English, and German Engravings, Picture Frames, Mirrors, Looking-Glasses, Artists' Materials, &c.

FINE ART GALLERY, No. 366 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW MUSIC.—"MAYOR WOOD," song composed and dedicated to him by [illegible], and sung by them at their concerts with enthusiastic applause. 25 cents.

Also, the most popular pieces of the day at the reduced rates.

HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 333 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, OR FAMILY MEDICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL INSTRUCTOR—Specially for the married or those intending to marry. By Dr. F. Hollick, the Author and Lecturer. 15th edition; 500 pages, colored plates. Price $1. Published by T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York, who will forward by mail, free, on receiving $1 and address.

From the Medical and Surgical Review.

The most extraordinary book we ever read. One feature which particularly distinguishes this book from all others of the kind, is the peculiar tone of morality which pervades it all through.

NEW MUSIC.—"SAM," A SONG; Words and Music by T. S. Bacon; Title Page embellished with a highly artistic ideal of "Uncle Sam's Youngest." Price 25 cents. Also, the most popular pieces of the day, at the reduced rates. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 333 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

SILK GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

NICOLSON & WRIGHT, No. 60 Liberty-st., west of Broadway.

CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE THEIR STOCK OF
FASHIONABLE DRESS TRIMMINGS.
LACE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES.
SILKS, GLOVES AND WHITE GOODS.
RIBBONS AND SHAWLS.
MILLINERY ARTICLES, &c.
Rich Figured and Plain Dress Silks.
Black Gro de Rhine and Watered Silks.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS WILL BE OFFERED TO CLOSE BUYERS.

NEW SPRING MANTILLAS.

E. S. MILLS has in stock a large and beautiful assortment of SPRING MANTILLAS, MANTALETS, &c., embracing every variety of style and pattern. Merchants from every section are particularly invited to call and examine the various kinds, as they comprise the largest assortment to be found in the market, and will be offered at the lowest manufacturing prices; together with the usual stock of SPRING SHAWLS AND EMBROIDERIES, mostly purchased at auction at very low prices, at Nos. 38 and 42 Chambers-st., up stairs, New-York.

CASH STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS HOUSE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Importers and Jobbers, No. 37 Warren-st., have now in store, and are receiving daily from auction and otherwise, a full assortment of SILKS, SHAWLS, DRESS AND LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.

The facilities they possess enable them to offer unusual inducements to cash and short time buyers.

NEW SUMMER MANTILLAS.
NEW SUMMER SILKS.
NEW SUMMER SHAWLS
AND
DRESS GOODS.
TREMENDOUS BARGAINS.
LYONS & JONES, No. 217 Hudson-st., Opposite Dominick-st.

TEN CASES FRENCH ORGANDIE AND JACONET MUSLINS WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY, MAY 7, At 25 cents per yard.

ALSO 20 CASES PORTSMOUTH AND OTHER LAWNS, At 1s. per yard.

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade-sts.

NEW DRESS GOODS BY THE ATLANTIC, WILL BE OPENED ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 9.

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.—Boys' Clothing Department.—An important change has been made in this department. The undersigned has purchased from Isolton & Co. (late Ellis & Isolton) their entire assortment of boys' Spring and Summer clothing, made up in the latest French styles, and unrivaled in elegance and finish by the stock of any similar establishment in this City. Mr. Isolton, whose skill as a cutter gave such eclat to the firm of Ellis & Isolton among the fashionable families of this metropolis, will henceforward preside over the boys' clothing department of the Bazaar, where he will be happy to see his friends and customers, and to supply the same excellent fits that have hitherto given universal satisfaction. The difficulty of obtaining first-class cutters in the boys' department of the clothing business is very great, and as Mr. Isolton confessedly stands at the head of the artists in that branch, his connection with the Bazaar would give it a new claim to family patronage. In order to make room for the new assortment, the present stock of boys' clothing at the Bazaar will be sold under cost. It comprises every variety of Spring and Summer apparel. GENIN, St. Nicholas Hotel, 513 Broadway.

ELEGANT AND NEW FASHION LADIES' DRESS TRIMMING RIBBONS.—The undersigned has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public that he has received to-day a very handsome lot of new, and extensive stock of beautiful Dress and Mantilla Trimmings, Bonnet and other Ribbons, and would invite all Ladies who have not been able to match their Dress Silks with handsome Trimming Ribbons lately in his store, to please select from his fresh stock, and hopes to be able to match the most difficult shades at very low prices.

M. H. LICHTENSTEIN'S Ribbon Store, No. 30 Bowery.

GREAT SALE OF EMBROIDERIES.—From auction, which will prove a greater bargain to the purchaser than any before offered in this City. The stock consists of French Collars, Sleeves, Habit Shirts, Bands, Flouncings, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at one half the usual price.

Also, a large lot of Black Silk from auction, very cheap. 300 pieces De Laine at 1s. worth 2s.; bestes 200 pieces at 2s. 6d. Matting, Red and White, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d., very cheap goods. Also, 1,500 pieces Drapery from 10d. per yard up. ANDREW G. COLBY, No. 37 2d-av.

DRESS GOODS.—LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS call attention to the following: 12,000 yards Barege and Tissue, from auction, at 1s. 6d. and 2s. per yard; beautiful Dress Silks at 4s. 6d. and 6s.; very superior Black Silks; Challi Bareges, Lawns, &c.; embroidered and Lace Collars, Sleeves, Chemisettes and Bands, very cheap. Ribbons, as usual, of newest styles, and Shawls of the Stella and other kinds. No. 60 Canal-st., four doors from Broadway.

E. DE GROOT'S GRANITE HALL CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, No. 148 Fulton-st., New-York.—Respectability with economy should be the desire of every one, (especially in these times,) and no place can be found where Clothing may be purchased that will give a person so respectable an appearance, with rigid economy, as in the above establishment. Call and see.

NEW GOODS PER STEAMER "AFRICA."—J. BECK & CO. have received a large invoice of entirely new goods of the latest Parisian styles, and which they are now offering at extremely low prices. Rich flounced silk robes and Plain Silks, flounced Barege and Organdie robes, Bareges, Organdies, Delaines, Calicoes, &c., &c. Nos. 205 and 207 and Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Broadway.

WOVE CORSET, PARIS MAKE.—No such thing as bad shape if you wear a pair of MOORE'S elegantly fitting wove stays. Also, hair cloth and patent Manilla corded skirts, embroideries, laces, &c. Ladies will find our prices extremely low. MOORE'S, No. 333 Grand-st., near Ludlow-st.

MILLINERY.

PATENT BONNET FRAMES AND SEAMLESS CROWNS.

THE NEW-YORK BONNET FRAME MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Have the only patent for making Wire Frames; also, Seamless Crowns made entire, without seams, seam or wrinkle, an article long desired by milliners. Constantly on hand, a large stock of the latest and best

PARIS SHAPES,

in Wire, Buckram and French Lace, all colors, to which they invite the attention of buyers.

PLYMOUTH BONNET WIRE WORKS.

Manufacture Shirring Silk, Paper, Cotton, Framing and Bracing-wire of every description and color, which they are offering at reduced price.

Particular attention to packing and shipping. Orders from the country promptly filled, at lowest prices. Depot No. 62 Cortlandt-st. THEODORE LE HURAY, Sole Agent.

MILLINERY.—The Misses ROMAINES respectfully intimate to their friends and the ladies that they have opened store No. 224½ Bowery, a few doors above Delancy, with a choice variety of fashionable Millinery. First class milliners wanted. None other need apply.

STRAW GOODS.

STRAW BONNETS, CHEAP FOR CASH.

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STRAW GOODS of the choicest styles and shapes, at J. H. HARLEY'S, No. 24 John-st.

THE LOVELINESS IMPARTED to the skin by the free use of GOURAUD'S exquisite ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP, amply supplies any deficiency of gracefulness. The beauty of cutis unblemished, such as tan, Freckles, Pimples, Sallowness, Sunburn, Pustules, Rashes, Ringworm, Redness and Roughness—depart from before the wonderful Soap, as the rank night dews are dissipated by the morning sun. Its soothing and healing qualities make it peculiarly valuable to the tender skins of infants; and for the purposes of shaving or bathing, (either in fresh or salt water,) it is just the article wanted. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE is the only depilatory extant which will uproot superfluous hair, without injury to the most delicate skin. GOURAUD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE will make wiry hair silky and glossy, force hair to grow where it has fallen off, and prevent hair from turning prematurely gray. GOURAUD'S LIQUID ROUGE is a beautiful article for staining pale cheeks and lips a delicate rose color. GOURAUD'S LILY WHITE is the only article ladies should use for whitening the complexion.

Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S really valuable preparations are only to be had genuine at No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; CALLENDER, No. 88 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; and BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston, &c.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 9, 1855.

NICHOLAS DEAN, Esq., PRESIDENT N. Y. & H. R. R.—DEAR SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the "Hoboken Bridge," between "Hunt's Bridge" and Bronxville, which was burned down on Sunday morning last, has been replaced by a substantial Pile Bridge, and that at 1:30 A. M. we passed the "Milk Train" over it. The Road is now in good running order, and all the trains will resume their regularity and be again on time.

Yours respectfully, JOHN D. ELIOT, Superintendent.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE ANNUAL ELECTION.—The annual election for Trustees, Managers of the Fair, and Standing Committee of this Institute for the ensuing year, will be held at the rooms of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 10th of May. The polls will open at 9 and close at 4 o'clock P. M. By order of the Trustees.

HENRY MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

A BICHEEN.—One of the most extraordinary results of scientific discovery has just been completed by a New-York Chemist. The active principle of those Mexican plants combined with other agents warranted to cure the dandruff, hair grow, prevent its falling out, dress the hair, and keep the hair luxuriant and beautiful. Sold by M. WILKIE, No. 1 Clinton-place, and No. 89 Wall-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ITALIAN OPERA.—In consequence of new arrangements, the greatest of Verdi's operas,

IL TROVATORE, (THE TROUBADOUR,)

will be repeated on

FRIDAY, MAY 11.

The principal roles supported by Signora STEFFENONE, Signorina VESTVALI, Signori BRIGNOLI, AMODIO and ROCCO.

Musical Director and Conductor .... Max Maretzek.

Seats may be secured at HALL & SON'S, JOLLIE'S, No. 319 Broadway, VAN NORDEN & KING'S, and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music.

Prices of Admission.—Parquet, Parquet Circle, $1 50 and Second Circles $1; secured, $1 50; Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Committee of Management having been informed that dissatisfaction has been expressed at the prices of the Family Circle and Amphitheatre having been raised, which was done in consequence of the heavy expenses incurred by the introduction of a new Opera [illegible], have decided, in compliance with the popular wish, to return to the former scale of admission, viz: Family Circle, 50 cents; to the Amphitheatre, 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ANNA DE LAGRANGE.—The Opera Librettos, and Parlor Concert published and sold at the Opera House, contain the Biography of MADAME DE LAGRANGE. The original scores of each opera arranged for the piano-forte, and the correct version in English and Italian, in Opera and Vocal form. The public are cautioned against spurious editions, sold outside the house.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The public is respectfully informed that in consequence of the indisposition of Madame DE LAGRANGE, the performance of "Lucia de Lammermoor," announced for this THURSDAY, is postponed.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO MADAME AUGUSTA. THURSDAY, MAY 10, under the auspices of a large COMMITTEE OF GENTLEMEN.

The entertainments will commence with the [illegible] popular operatic ballet of

LA BAYADERE.

Director of the Music .... Mr. [illegible]
The Unknown, (Brahma in disguise,) .... Mr. [illegible]
Olifour, Grand Judge .... Mr. [illegible]
(By the kind permission of W. E. Burton, Esq.)
Chopdar .... Mr. [illegible]
(By the kind permission of W. E. Burton, Esq.)
Zoloe (her original character) .... Madame Augusta.
Ninka (first time) .... Madame [illegible]
(Who has most kindly volunteered.)
Fatima .... [illegible]
Dancing Bayaderes—Mesdames [illegible]
Bayaderes—Mesdames [illegible]
Comic Clog, Medley Dance, by .... Mr. [illegible]

To conclude with the favorite comedy of

NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Admiral Kingston .... Mr. [illegible]
Lieutenant Kingston .... Mr. [illegible]
Short .... Mr. [illegible]
(By the kind permission of J. W. Wallack, Esq.)
Dennis .... Mr. [illegible]
(By the kind permission of J. H. [illegible], Esq.)
Mrs. Pontifex .... Mrs. [illegible]
Miss Mortimer .... Miss [illegible]
(By the kind permission of J. W. Wallack, Esq.)
Tickets .... [illegible]
Parquet and Balcony .... One Dollar.

May be procured of any of the Committee; also at the principal hotels and music stores, and at the office of the Home Journal, No. 107 Fulton-st.

GEO. P. MORRIS, Treasurer.

Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

THEATRE METROPOLITAN—BROADWAY—Opposite Bond-street.

FRENCH COMEDY AND VAUDEVILLE NIGHT. SATURDAY, MAY 12.

Premiere representation de la Comedie Francaise donnée le Samedi, 12 Mai, 1855. Sous la direction de M. Anthony. L'Orchestre sera dirigé par M. Godin.

EDGARD ET SA BONNE.

Comedie Vaudeville en un acte par MM. [illegible] and Labiche.

LOUISETTE.

OU

LA CHAUMIERE DES BOIS.

Comedie Vaudeville en [illegible] acte par MM. [illegible]

UN BAL A L'ENTRESOL.

Vaudeville en un acte par M. Paul [illegible].

Les Bureaux de location seront ouverts [illegible]; depuis 10 heures du matin jusqu'à 5 heures du soir. Les papiers du jour de cette [illegible].

GRAND NATIONAL BABY SHOW AT BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, in New-York, June 5, 6, 7 and 8, 1855.—Twenty one premiums, amounting in all to over $1,000 in cash! A portion of the premiums to be given, if preferred, in gold or silver plate, at the cash cost. This Baby Show, the first exhibition of the kind ever held in New-York, will be open to Children (under five years of age) from all parts of the world! Retiring rooms, cradles, &c., will be provided for one hundred Babies and their attendants. Ladies of the first respectability have consented to serve as Judges on the occasion. All persons intending for the above premiums must obtain at the Museum a Numbered Certificate, depositing for the same One Dollar, which dollar will be returned on the second day of the exhibition. The number of Babies exhibited at the Baby Show is limited to one hundred. The names of the competing children, may or may not be given for publication, at the option of the parents.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, No. 539 Broadway.—EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK—The grand burlesque on the Fairy Opera,

CINDERELLA,

In 4 acts, beautiful scenery, machinery, &c. Preceding the Opera "Negro Minstrelsy." Concert commences at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

N. B.—FRIDAY EVENING, May 11, benefit of R. BISHOP BUCKLEY, when he will appear in the TWO POMPEYS.

PERHAM'S ETHIOPIAN TROUPE, No. 663 Broadway.—New burlesque of ROBBERS TAKE CARE.

On MONDAY, and EVERY EVENING this week, at 8 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3. Previous to the farce, a GRAND ETHIOPIAN CONCERT AND OLIO.

FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF L. W. MALLORY, (Artist,) On which occasion "handsome prizes" will be awarded for the TWO BEST ORIGINAL CONUNDRUMS.

Tickets 25 cents. Gift tickets admit four persons each.

BURTON'S THEATRE—CHAMBERS-STREET.—THURSDAY, the Comic play, in 5 acts, of THE YOUTHFUL DAYS OF LOUIS XIV; OR, THE SECRET AGENT. with entirely new and elegant scenery. Gorgeous and Splendid Dresses, of unsurpassed magnificence and of correct design. The play is sufficiently curtailed to admit of the performance of the Farce of THE WANDERING MINSTREL.

Jem Baggs .... Mr. Burton

with the song of "Villikins and his Dinah."

All the Company appear in the Comedy.

TO-MORROW—The Serious Family and The Toodles. The Merry Wives of Windsor is in rehearsal.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, (opposite Bond-st.,) Broadway. Lessee, Mr. HACKETT. This establishment will be opened for a limited season on MONDAY next, May 14, with a Comedy, in which

MR. HACKETT

will make his first appearance in New-York these five years.

Further particulars in future announcements.

N. B.—The Company engaged are requested to meet on the Stage at 11 o'clock, on Friday next, May 11, 1855.

JOHN SLOAN, Manager.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee. Doors open at 7 o'clock, and the performance commences at 7½ precisely. Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Tier 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5 and $6. THIS EVENING, May 10, will be performed the new Play of

CHARITY'S LOVE.

Charity .... Miss Fanny Vining.

To conclude with the farce of THE TWO BONNYCASTLES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 7; performance to commence at 7½. Dress Circle, 50c.; Parquette, 50c.; Second Tier of Boxes, 25c.; Orchestra Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $5 and $7. THIS EVENING will be presented the comedy of

ELOPEMENTS IN HIGH LIFE.

After which the comedietta of

POPPING THE QUESTION.

To conclude with the farce of

A KISS IN THE DARK.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—On THURSDAY, May 10—EVENING [illegible] USTACHE; AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, THE FLYING DUTCHMAN. MAMMOTH GIRL! Over 300 pounds! MAINE GIANTESS; 3 PEARL AND MERMAID, LIVING OSTRICHES, &c. Admission 25 cents. Children under 10, 12½ cents.—GRAND NATIONAL BABY SHOW June 5, 6, 7 and 8. Premiums, $1,000.

THE GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT of Signor BERNARDI and Mr. GRAHAM WELS will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, May 11, at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway. They will be assisted by the following eminent artists: Mme. [illegible] COMETTANT, Mrs. GEORGIANA STUART, Signor GASPARONI, Messrs. FRASER, HAHN and [illegible]. Tickets $1 each, to be had at the principal music stores and at the door. To commence at 8 o'clock.

THE ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB will take place on the 5th June next, and be limited to one day. The start to be taken from the stakeboat off the Yacht Club Rooms, Elysian Fields, Hoboken. The Course will be the same as that run on the first day of the previous Annual Regatta, down the Bay, to and round the Southwest Spit, returning up the Bay to the starting point. Three prizes will be given of equal value, one for each class of Yachts.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—No. 497 Broadway, a few doors below the St. Nicholas Hotel.—This beautiful collection of paintings will remain open until further notice, from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. It comprises the best selection of paintings now on exhibition in this country. Admission 25 cents; season tickets 50 cents.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—THURSDAY, May 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. [illegible], mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness. Col. JOSEPH HALL names ch. g. [illegible], HIRAM WOODRUFF names [illegible]. Omnibuses leave Peck-slip and Grand-st. Ferries directly for the course.

JOEL CONKLIN, Proprietor.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS, No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st. [illegible]

HENRY WOOD, GEO. CHRISTY, Proprietors.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

$100 REWARD.—The sum will be cheerfully paid on conviction of any counterfeiter of [illegible] and Pills.

[illegible]

In having [illegible] LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS or PILLS, for destroying [illegible] &c. [illegible] and [illegible]. Also by all respectable druggists.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES?—My Onguent, [illegible] will force them to grow [illegible] on the smoothest face [illegible] without stain or injury to the skin. [illegible] Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, [illegible] HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; [illegible] North 2d-st., Philadelphia; WRIGHT, No. [illegible] Albany; BARRINGER, Hudson, N. Y.; COLLINS, [illegible] Main-st., Buffalo; E. D. GILMAN, Washington, D. C., and all druggists.

REMOVALS.

[illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

[illegible]

HOTELS.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

PAINTS.

[illegible]

FINE ARTS.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

[illegible]

TO LET.

[illegible]

BOUNTY LANDS.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

BANK NOTICES.

[illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

[illegible]

FURNITURE.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

[illegible]

INSURANCE.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, May 9 and 10, at 10½ o'clock each day, at [illegible] Italian Statuary, Vases, &c. [illegible] Sculptors of the present age. [illegible]

Also, an assortment of Vases, antique marble and alabaster. [illegible] Venus of Canova, Dancing Girls of Canova, The Cleopatra, Pleasure and Pain—of fine polished statuary marble, Hebe of Canova, and other beautifully executed figures and classic subjects. [illegible]

[illegible] The above goods have been selected from the most celebrated studios of Italy by Signor Pandolfini himself, [illegible] obliged to return to Europe early in the ensuing Summer. [illegible]

[illegible] Also, several superb French china dinner sets. Sale without reserve.

L. D. TOMKINS, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS AT NORTH ORANGE, N. J.—Fifty of the most desirable building lots in Orange will be offered for sale at PUBLIC AUCTION, THURSDAY, the 10th day of May, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the ground.—L. D. TOMKINS, Auctioneer. These lots are located on Day, White and Cleveland sts., within five minutes' walk of the principal depôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad, by which there is frequent and pleasant communication with New-York and Newark. Trains leave New-York for Orange at 8 o'clock A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Leave Orange, 7:27 and 9:07 A. M. and 1:45 and 6:37 P. M. Time between New-York and Orange, 45 minutes, with every prospect of much greater facilities, as the village is rapidly increasing in population. These lots are beautifully situated for building purposes, requiring neither grading nor filling in—from 150 to 260 feet deep, and are well worthy the attention of persons wishing to secure a pleasant home in one of the most healthful and pleasant villages in the vicinity of New-York [illegible]

Terms, one-fourth cash, the remainder in one, two, and three years, secured by bond and mortgage, with annual interest at 7 per cent.; 10 per cent. of the cash payment on the day of sale, the remainder when the papers are executed. For particulars of location, see map of the property, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, Railroad Depôt, and Daily Advertiser Office, Newark; Railroad Depôt, Park House, and Col. W. M. Babbitt's office, Orange.

Also, at the same time and place, a TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT. The lot is 100 feet front by 200 feet deep. The house is new and finished in the most modern style, with attic and basement, marble mantels, [illegible] and piazza on three sides, 24 by 32 feet on the ground, and contains 11 rooms, with out-house, well, cistern, &c. [illegible]

P. S.—Should the day be stormy, the sale will be postponed to the first pleasant day.

ORANGE, April 26, 1855. W. M. BABBITT, W. CLEAVELAND.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT AND EXTENSIVE SALE—THIS (Thursday,) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] splendid rosewood furniture, rosewood piano-forte, valuable oil paintings, china and silverware, heavy velvet and Brussels carpeting, &c. [illegible] entire splendid contents, consisting of royal English velvet, Brussels and stair carpeting, English oil cloths, &c.; rosewood parlor suits [illegible]

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—[illegible] ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on FRIDAY, May 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of JAMES V. CAMERON, Esq., [illegible] Vanderbilt Landing, Clifton, Staten Island [illegible]

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—DIAMONDS, JEWELERY, GOLD WATCHES, &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 8 Pine-st.

Receiver's Sale of Diamonds, Jewelry, Gold Watches, &c.—[illegible]

Gold Watches.—Fine gold hunting levers, lepine and duplex watches, chronometer watches by the best English, French and Swiss makers, ladies' gold enameled watches set with diamonds, carbuncles and gold scent boxes, fobs, seals and guard chains, gold thimbles, spectacles, pencils, &c. Every article warranted as represented in catalogue. Sold by order Henry W. Sebert, Receiver.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, in the two salesrooms, No. 112 Nassau-st., ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—[illegible] piano-fortes, mirrors, oil paintings, china, [illegible] We recommend this really good assortment to our friends, country merchants, and hotel proprietors, [illegible] Catalogues morning of sale. Goods can be packed for shipping on the premises, at a reasonable charge.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, May 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. [illegible] [illegible]

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

ROSES, SEEDS, &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at Auction on THURSDAY, May 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesroom No. 8 Pine-st., Roses, &c., from the Nursery of J. E. Mantel, Astoria [illegible]

Also, 1,000 packages assorted flower seeds, of all varieties. Also, [illegible] bulbs, from the nursery of E. M. Bissel, Oxford, N. H.

E. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF CABINET FURNITURE.—At the warerooms of WM. GULIFER, No. [illegible] near Houston.—E. C. KEMP will sell at auction THIS DAY (Thursday,) at 10 o'clock, [illegible] THIS DAY, at the manufactory, No. 9 Bedford-st., near Houston.

THOS. BELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—By BELL & BUSH, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, No. 13 North William-st., [illegible]

SAINT MARY'S FALLS SHIP CANAL CO.—Notice is hereby given, that on the 15th day of May, 1855, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, [illegible] by THOMAS DYER, will be sold at public auction.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—REGULAR SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, May 10, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—for account of whom it may concern:

$10,000 Flushing Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Hudson River Railroad Third Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds ... $1,000 each.
$5,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds ... $1,000 each.
$10,000 Virginia State 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds ... $1,000 each.
$5,000 Ohio State 6 per cent. Bonds of 1860 ... $1,000 each.
$5,000 Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad 7 per cent. Mortgage Bonds ... $1,000 each.
$5,000 Northern Indiana Railroad (Goshen Branch) First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds ... $1,000 each.
$2,000 California State 7 per cent. Bonds; two Bonds are for $500 each, and one for $1,000.
$3,000 Canandaigua and Corning, now known as the Canandaigua and Elmira Railroad, Second Mortgage 7 per cent. Income Bonds; [illegible]
[illegible] shares Williamsport and Elmira Railroad ... $50 each.
[illegible] shares Erie Railroad ... $100 each.
[illegible] shares Third-avenue Railroad ... $100 each.
[illegible] shares Chicago and Mississippi Railroad ... $100 each.
[illegible] shares Cleveland and Toledo Railroad ... $50 each.
[illegible] shares Cumberland Coal Company ... $100 each.
[illegible] shares Firemen's Insurance Company ... $[illegible] each.
[illegible] shares Long Island Insurance Company ... $[illegible] each.
[illegible] shares Beekman Fire Insurance Company ... $[illegible] each.
[illegible] shares Williamsburg Gas Light Company ... $[illegible] each.
3 shares American Powder Company ... $[illegible] each.
50 shares Atlantic Dock Company ... $100 each.
[illegible] shares North Carolina Copper Company ... $[illegible] each.
[illegible] shares Allegheny Mining Company ... $[illegible] each.
[illegible] shares New-York and Concord Granite Co. ... $[illegible] each.
[illegible] shares North Western Company ... $100 each.

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STATUARY, PICTURES, ARTICLES OF VERTU, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, May 10, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 2 Depau-row, Bleecker-st., by order of the executors of the late Madame Depau, all the furniture, &c. [illegible] consisting of Royal Wilton, Brussels and other carpets; large pier and mantel mirrors, green and other silk curtains; superb carved oak entre-deux cabinets, centre table, side table, carved figures, sofas, lounges, chairs, fauteuils, covered in green and white medallion silk; [illegible] Sevres, clocks, India and Japanese vases, marble statuary, [illegible] valuable paintings; a costly painting presented by the Academy of Arts at Paris to the late Dr. Hosack; also, two valuable pictures painted to order by Benjamin West; beautiful colored engravings, &c.; life size figures in composition; black walnut carved jardinieres, etageres, carved brackets, many articles of vertu, bronze figures, ormolu ornaments, antiques, &c.; ormolu candelabras, fire screens, Sevres vases, large bronze figures for niche or entry, carved oak stands, dressing bureaus of rosewood; bedsteads, mattresses, &c.; rosewood piano-forte, fine tone, a real saxe figure; beautiful India escritoire, India cane etagere; bedrooms in mahogany, rosewood and black walnut; couches, chairs, cabinets, wardrobes, bookcases, furniture covered with de laine, carved walnut cornices, curtains, &c.

Dining Room—Wilton carpets, mahogany marble-top buffet, side tables, extension dining room table, dinner sets, rare China tea sets, plated ware, and other valuable articles.

Sale to commence with the kitchen furniture.

Can be seen one day previous to the sale.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—Household furniture, piano-fortes, carpets, mirrors, oil-paintings, English silver plated ware, &c.—TO-MORROW, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John-sts., consisting of a number of suites of elegantly carved rosewood parlor furniture; a large assortment in rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak, of sofas, tête-à-têtes, chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, extension, dining, centre, pier and fancy tables, bookcases, wardrobes, hair mattresses, paillasses, carpets, oilcloth, &c. Also, an invoice of English silver-plated ware, consisting of beautifully cut bottle castors, spoons, cups, ladles, &c. To be sold without reserve; two superior rosewood 7-octave piano-fortes. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to attend this sale, as we shall offer some very superior furniture which must be sold to pay advances. Also, the magnificent suite of chamber furniture which was so greatly admired when on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, to be put up at 12 o'clock. Cost $800. Every facility for packing. Catalogues on morning of sale.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

BY STOVER & COOK—ELEGANT NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, &c.—On FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., a large and splendid collection of household furniture, consisting in part of superior tapestry carpets, lace curtains, window shades, rich decorated china and silver-plated ware, one set of white china dining ware, rich French plate mirrors, oil paintings, mahogany and rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, in French brocatelle and plush, marble-top centre, side and sofa tables, carved rosewood etageres, French secretaries, bookcase, custom-made extension dining tables, oak and mahogany sideboards, dining-room chairs of a variety of styles, mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, arm chairs, parlor do., lounges, rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads of a very superior quality, marble-top bureaus and washstands, hair mattresses, paillasses, beds, bedding, cane-seat chairs, clocks, china, glass and crockery ware, table cutlery, &c. Also, enameled cottage suites, one high-post mahogany bedstead, cost $250. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS.—By order of GEO. CHESTERMAN, Executor of JAMES CHESTERMAN.—A. H. MULLER will sell at auction at the Merchants' Exchange THIS DAY, Thursday, 10th, at 12½ o'clock:

[illegible] shares Union Bank, City of New-York ... $50 per share.
[illegible] shares Bank of Kentucky ... $100 per share.
10 shares Erie Railroad Company ... $100 per share.
[illegible] shares Hudson River Railroad Company ... $100 per share.
[illegible] shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. ... $[illegible] per share.
[illegible] shares Commercial R. R. Bank Vicksburg ... $100 per share.
[illegible] shares Williamsburg Turnpike Road and Bridge Company ... $37 50 per share.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF PLANTS—THE LAST SALE OF THE SEASON.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER will sell on FRIDAY, May 11, at 10½ o'clock at the Salesroom No. 12 Maiden-lane, standard Roses of the finest and rarest varieties adapted to our climate, and all warranted true to name, selected from the best nurseries in Europe, by D. Boll, Florist, corner of Broadway and [illegible]-st. Also, a variety of other kinds of Plants.

W. C. ALBURTUS, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, on THURSDAY, May 10, at 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, consisting of rosewood and mahogany tête-à-têtes, sofas, pier tables, marble-top centre and side tables, bureaus, bedsteads, beds and bedding; also, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, dining and tea tables, dinner and tea sets and household goods of every description. Catalogues may be had the day before the sale by applying at the store of the auctioneer, No. 19 Court-st., Brooklyn.

ELIAS B. HENRY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY—At 10½ o'clock, at No. 76 Nassau-st., a large variety of standard and dwarf roses, perpetual and running roses, peonies, grape vines, &c. Also, a large quantity of fruit trees, consisting of apples, pears, plums, apricots, quinces, evergreens, hought for [illegible] ing. Also, a quantity of roses in full bud and bloom. All in fine order and true to name, from the nursery of G. Maro, Astoria, L. I.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer—No. 57 Dey-st.

GROCERIES, CHEESE, SHOULDERS, PRUNES, FISH—FRIDAY, May 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Dey-st., corner Greenwich, walnuts, pickles, olive oil, chocolate, cocoa, vermicelli, currants, raisins, teas, coffee, sugars, soap, candles, brandy, rum, gin, wines, cigars, tobacco, counter balances, hardware, horse collars, whips, &c.

W. S. McILVAIN, Auctioneer.

PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—W. S. McILVAIN will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the seedstore No. 7 John-st., roses, verbenas, dahlias, carnations, pinks, honeysuckles, tuberoses, &c., from P. Henderson, Jersey City. Purchasers at private sale will be liberally dealt with. All plants direct from the garden on morning of sale.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, May 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. DAVIS & CO., No. 58 Beekman-st., 375 cases of boots, shoes and brogans, fresh seasonable goods direct from the manufactory, which will be sold without reserve, for cash.

W. S. McILLVIAN, Auctioneer.

PLANTS AND FLOWERS—W. S. McILLVAIN will sell on FRIDAY, 11th May, a splendid assortment of flowering plants of every description at the well known establishment of A. REID, 11th-st. and Broadway, at 2 o'clock P. M.

RICH RIBBONS AT AUCTION.—100 boxes will be sold at Mr. WM. TAPPING'S Auction store, Broad-st., on FRIDAY NEXT, 11th May, at 10 o'clock A. M.

PECARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS, REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, No. 51 Liberty-st., one door from Nassau-st., will give their personal attention to sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, and Mortgages, at public and private sale; and to the sale at auction of Cargoes, Household Furniture, Paintings, Statuary, Works of Art, Jewelry, &c., and to out-door sales generally.

Money liberally advanced on Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, Furniture, &c., left on sale with us. Loans negotiated.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS—Very old and well-seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club-houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

IMPROVE YOUR EYES—By M. WISE, OPTICIAN, No. 437 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS.—M. WISE respectfully informs the public that he still continues his business in the same building occupied by him for the last twelve years, but has removed UP STAIRS so reduce his expenses, and will be enabled thereby to sell his articles 20 PER CENT. CHEAPER than any in this line of business.

Persons with weak eyes can be supplied with glasses which will greatly benefit and not strain the sight. Particular attention is paid to a new style of PERSPECTIVE GROUND GLASS, of the finest flint, which, through its high polish and true ground, produces the purest vision, and has been highly recommended as the best, in its effect upon the eye, for preserving and improving the sight in continued writing and reading.

Short-sighted persons, and those operated upon for Cataract, can also be suited.

He inserts NEW GLASSES, of superior quality, in old frames, and solicits the patronage of all in want of his articles.

He warrants all Spectacles purchased of him to suit the sight five years, or change the glasses without extra charge.

BREAD—BREAD—BREAD—LARGE AND GOOD.—WM. F. MASTERTON, No. 334 Bleecker-st., between Charles and Amos, begs leave to inform his friends and the public at large, that he has turned his attention more to his Bread business for the purpose of doing it for cash. We will venture to say that we will give the largest good Bread in the City. Weigh it, and compare it, and judge for yourselves.

N. B.—Always on hand, a large assortment of Cakes and Pies, fresh every day. Don't forget the No., 334 Bleecker-st., New-York.

D. S. KNIGHT & CO.—Importers and wholesale dealers, No. [illegible] Vesey-st., near Church-st., New-York. Will sell BUTTONS, SHELL, HORN AND RUBBER COMBS, Needles, Pins, Brushes, Tapes, Bobbins and Fans, with a great variety of small wares, cheap for CASH.

LOOMS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS FOR WEAVING COTTON, SILK, &c.—The best improvements with one, two and three shuttles, and manufactured at the most reasonable terms; specimens to be seen at JACOB MANGOLD'S, Jr., [illegible]-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. Fiftieth Edition. (500,000.) 18mo. pp. 250. On fine paper, extra binding, $1. Every complaint to which woman is subject, [illegible] Every woman can discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and causes of her complaint. [illegible] How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant [illegible] How many suffer from prolapsus uteri (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus (weakness, debility, &c.) How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement! How many have difficult, if not dangerous, deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries! [illegible] It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, New-York; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

ANOTHER LIFE SAVED BY USING—Dr. SWAYNE'S celebrated COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

Dr. SWAYNE—Dear Sir: For the good of the public, I feel myself in duty bound to testify to the great cure which your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry performed on me. For my part, I feel as if everybody ought to know it. I was afflicted with a violent Cough, Spitting of Blood, Night Sweats, Hoarseness, and sound of the voice, indicating an alarming state of disease; my appetite was gone, and my strength had so far failed me that my friends and physician were persuaded I could not survive many days. My sister, who was my anxious care-taker, made inquiry where she would be likely to procure the most certain relief. She was told that if Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry failed in the cure, my life was then hopeless. Your medicine was immediately procured, and the first bottle gave relief, and by the time I had commenced the sixth bottle, my cough had left me and my strength was much improved. In short, it has made a perfect cure of me, and I am at this present time as hearty a man as I wish, and have good reason to believe that the use of your medicine has saved me from a premature grave. I shall be pleased to give any information respecting my case. Yours with respect,

L. M. REEVES.

No. 6 Pine-st., between 2d and 3d, Camden, N. J.

This remedy has saved many a valuable life. It is a thorough curative for obstinate Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Spitting Blood, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Pains in the Side and Breast, Tickling or Irritation in the Throat, and Consumption in its incipient and confirmed stages.

In purchasing, be particular to bear in mind that the Original and only Genuine WILD CHERRY PREPARATION is prepared by Dr. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, and for sale by their authorized Agents.

C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay st., New-York.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book and New-Brunswick Times.

DOCTOR HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old-established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last twenty-four years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to, as hereto pro. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. CAUTION.—His grand remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures certain diseases without dieting or hindrance in the business, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health. The Doctor in constant attendance; separate rooms, private egress, &c.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND—$1, with a book. Just what those want who have contracted certain diseases, namely, a cure at the least outlay and more expense. Greatest cure in the world by Dr. Ward's Unfortunates' Friend. Afflicted, take notice, as other remedies can cure you radically. Slight cases cured in a few hours, and the old ones in [illegible]. No. [illegible] Canal-st., one door east of Broadway, is the place to get this rapid and thorough remedy, nowhere else in New-York. A cure warranted by Dr. WARD. Persons suffering for relief can rely on a rapid cure by his treatment, without taxing the system, alteration of diet or cessation from business not required.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL—The only positive cure for the loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude, General Prostration, Irritability, and all Nervous Affections, Indigestion, Sluggishness of the Liver, and every disease, in any way connected with the Procreative Functions. Persons about to marry, if conscious of any weakness or disability of a certain kind, should take the LUCINA CORDIAL, as it will infallibly impart health and vigor in a brief period [illegible] source of regret, if recourse be had to it; [illegible] results may be anticipated with confidence. Persons of lassitude before taking it, at once become robust and full of energy. Price $3 per bottle, or two for $5. No. 32 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st.

150 DEATHS PER WEEK IN THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK BY DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—PINE COUGH SYRUP, if used in season, will save one-third of these premature deaths. This medicine, unequaled for its curative qualities, may be found wholesale and retail at C. H. RING'S, corner of Broadway and John-st., and by retail at Nos. 257 Sixth-av. and 179 6th-av., and at HAYES', No. 152 Atlantic and No. 175 Fulton st., Brooklyn. Prices, 25, 50, and $1 per bottle.

THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL.—No. 83 Madison-av., corner of 29th-st., opened on THURSDAY, May 3, for the reception of patients. A Committee will be in attendance daily, from 11 to 1 o'clock, to receive applicants. By order of the Board.

The members of the Society are invited to attend a special meeting on MONDAY, 7th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Institution.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—342 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at Nos. 121 and 169 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 649 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 9 to 2 o'clock A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between AUGUSTUS YOCKNEY and CHARLES H. WATERBURY, under the firm of YOCKNEY & CO., is dissolved this day by mutual consent. HENRY WHICHELLO is authorized to settle the accounts of the partnership, and to use the name of the firm for that purpose.

NEW-YORK, 1st May, 1855. AUGUSTUS YOCKNEY, C. H. WATERBURY.

C. H. WATERBURY will continue to manufacture and sell Cumberland's "Metallic Oil" and other lubricating compounds, as heretofore manufactured by him for YOCKNEY & Co. Orders addressed to him at Elizabethport, N. J., will receive immediate attention.

COPARTNERSHIP.—SILAS C. HERRING has this day associated with him in business ALLEN N. LEET and ELIJAH T. SHERMAN, for the manufacture and sale of Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, under the firm of SILAS C. HERRING & CO., who will continue the business, as formerly, at the old stand—Green Block—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

SILAS C. HERRING, ALLEN N. LEET, ELIJAH T. SHERMAN.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of ALFRED MUNROE & CO., as manufacturers and wholesale and retail dealers in Ready-made Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c., at No. 441 Broadway.

ALFRED MUNROE, WM. D. ABBATT, MILTON G. RATHBUN.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1855.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have this day taken Mr. GEORGE FULLER into Copartnership, and will continue the business under the firm of FULLER, LORD & CO. FULLER & LORD, No. 130 Greenwich-st. May 1, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—W. S. UNDERHILL retires from our firm and THOMAS M. WIGHAM is admitted a partner this day.

JACOB LITTLE & CO.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 1, 1855.

ZINC PAINTS.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.
HENRY AITKEN & CO.,
Agents of the
NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,
No. [illegible] Washington st., New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 88 Water-st.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL—Warranted for machinery and burning; is pure, and never gums machinery, or crusts the wick in burning. Having been used in place of sperm on steamships and machinery generally, for the past eight years, it is no experiment. Barrels, 50 to 40 gallons each. The only Agent in this City is JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 81 John-st.

GAS FIXTURES, GAS FITTING, &c.—From the manufactory of Cornelius & Co. and other factories, will be found at Messrs. BROWN & HELME'S, in 13th-st., one door west of Broadway. An experienced workman, we offer our services, and feel confidence in stating that no house in New-York can offer better terms or superior goods.

RAILROADS.

HARLEM RAILROAD—INLAND ROUTE.—On and after MONDAY, May 7 (Sundays excepted,) for ALBANY and TROY, leaving depôt corner of White and Centre-sts.:

MAIL TRAIN at 6:15 A. M., stopping at Williams' Bridge and Mail Stations north. Passengers for Lebanon Springs take this train arrive at Lebanon at 4 P. M.

WAY EXPRESS, 3 P. M., stopping at White Plains, Newcastle, Croton Falls and stations north, connecting at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad Express Train, arriving at Albany at 10:15 P. M.

FROM CITY HALL STATION.—Dover Plains, at 6 P. M., stopping at all stations. Croton Falls, at 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Fordham. White Plains, at 3:30 and 6:15 P. M., stopping at Yorkville and stations north. Williams' Bridge, at 7, 9:30 A. M., 2:15, 6:30, 8:46, 9 and 11 P. M.; stopping at all way stations.

FROM TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION—Williams' Bridge, at 6 A. M., White Plains, at 12 M. Passengers may also procure tickets and have their baggage checked for Utica, Buffalo, and other places west and north of Albany, at the company's offices, corner of Bowery and Broome-st. and 6th-av. and [illegible].

RETURNING TO NEW-YORK—Mail train leaving East Albany at 6:30 A. M., and Chatham Four Corners at 8:15 A. M. On the arrival of the train leaving Pittsfield at 6:20 stopping at all mail stations above Williams' Bridge, arriving at New-York at 1:40 P. M. Express Train leaves Albany at 11 A. M., and Chatham Four Corners at 4 P. M. Passengers from Lebanon Springs leaving Canaan at 1:54 P. M. connect with this train, stopping on signal at all stations above Williams' Bridge, arriving at New-York at 6:30 P. M. 6 A. M. from Dover Plains, stopping at all stations above Fordham, arriving at New-York 10:15 A. M. 5:30 A. M. from Croton Falls, stopping at all stations, arriving at New-York at 9:30 A. M. 6 A. M. and 3:35 and 9:10 P. M. from White Plains, stopping at all stations. From Williams' Bridge, at 6:40, 8:30, and 10:10 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 5:05, 6, 7:15, and 9 P. M., stopping at all stations. Passengers by the 10:10 A. M. from Williams' Bridge, and the 2:30 P. M. from White Plains, will be landed in New-York at the 26th-st. station only.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.—Trains will leave for Croton Falls, and all way stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1 P. M. Returning, will leave Croton Falls at 9 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., stopping at all way stations. Freight for Albany received daily, until 4 P. M., at the depôt, corner of Centre and White-sts. N. Y. JOHN D. ELIOT, Sup't.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD FROM ALBANY.—By the way and in connection with the Hudson River Railroad, and People's Line of Steamboats, from the foot of Cortlandt-st., from NEW-YORK for BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE and DETROIT.

EXPRESS TRAIN—From Albany, at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Buffalo at 7:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK MORNING EXPRESS—Leaves Albany at 11 M. in connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York at 7 A. M., stopping at Schenectady, Fonda, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Chittenango, Syracuse, Clyde, Rochester, Batavia, and arriving at Buffalo at 10:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS—In connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York 4:45 P. M., leaves Albany at 11:15 P. M., and arrives at Buffalo at 7:30 A. M. Suspension Bridge at 10:35 A. M. and Niagara Falls at 10:35 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 9:30 A. M., stopping at all stations.

UTICA ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, and arrives at Utica at 9 P. M.

PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS

At Troy, with Rensselaer and Saratoga, Troy and Boston roads to places North and East.

At Buffalo, with Lake Shore Road and Steamboats for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago; Buffalo and Brantford Road, Niagara Falls and Buffalo Road, to Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, connecting with the Great Western Railway to Detroit, &c.; also, with steamboats for Detroit and Chicago.

At Suspension Bridge, with Great Western Railway to Windsor, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; also, with railroad to Lewiston, and steamboat line to Toronto, &c., C. W.

At Syracuse, with Oswego and Syracuse Road to Oswego.

At Rome, with Watertown and Rome Road to Cape Vincent, and steamers to Kingston, C. W., and Ports on Lake Ontario.

At Schenectady, with road to Saratoga Springs, Whitehall, &c. C. VIBBARD, General Sup't, Albany.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 7, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail at 8 1/2 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Oswego, and proceed the next morning. Accommodation, at 12:15 P. M., for Port Jervis and intermediate Stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls, at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland and Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally, also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE.—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-House officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland: First—7:30 A. M. New-York Express, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. Second—7:30 A. M. Express Train, from west side of the river for Sandusky, Dayton, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Fort Wayne. Third—2:30 P. M. Mail Train, from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. Fourth—4 P. M. Mail Train, from west side of the river for Sandusky. Fifth—9:25 P. M., Night Express Train from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, Nov. 20, 1854.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 2, 1855; Leave New-York for Easton by steamers Red Jacket and Wyoming from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way) at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. [illegible]

RETURNING—Leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at 6 and 9:45 A. M. and 3 P. M. Somerville (Way) at 6 A. M.

NEW-YORK AND ELIZABETHPORT—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. Leave Elizabethport at 7:10 and 9:10 A. M., 1, 3:15 and 6 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, May 7, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5:15 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger, 7 A. M. Passenger, 4:40 P. M. Way Freight and Passenger Train, 12:30 P. M. For Peekskill, 5:30 A. M. and 6 P. M. For Tarrytown, at 10:15 A. M., and 8:30 P. M. The Tarrytown and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL-TRAINS at 9 A. M. from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL, AND OGDENSBURGH—The only line through to Montreal in one day, viz.: 14 hours. Leave by Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M. Leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11 A. M., arrive at Rutland at 3 P. M., Burlington, 4:40; Montreal, 9 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave at 9 A. M. and 12 M.; Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45 P. M., arrive at Rutland at 9. Lodge and proceed North at 6 next morning.

I. V. BAKER, Supt., T. & B. R. R.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after April 17, the Cars over the Flushing Railroad leave Flushing at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., and at 1, 4 and 6:30 P. M., connecting with the steamer ISLAND CITY at Hunter's Point. The steamer ISLAND CITY leaves New-York from Fulton Market-slip, at 6, 9 and 10 A. M., and at 1, 4 and 6:30 P. M. Connecting with the cars at Hunter's Point.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER, to South Amboy; thence by cars to way places and Camden—fare $2 25. Express line at 2 P. M. by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 [illegible].

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines—Leave New-York, at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare, $2 75 in 1st, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M., second class, $2 25 in 1st; at 12 M. $2 [illegible], stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain Through Tickets and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

GROCERIES & MILL STUFFS.

THE MAINE LAW does not prohibit the sale of delicious flavored Tea and Coffee. J. O. FOWLER, Grocer and Tea Dealer, 260 and 452 Greenwich-st., informs his friends and the public that he has received from the Cargo Sales a large lot of choice New Crop Oolong, English Breakfast and Young Hyson Teas, Java and other Coffees. Also in store, Sugars and Family Groceries, which are offered Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest market prices.

PHALANX MILLS GRAHAM AND FAMILY FLOUR.—Hominy, Samp, Wheat Grits, Oatmeal, Corn Meal, Pearl Barley, Rice Flour, Sago, Tapioca, Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Split Peas, Farina, Fresh Peaches, &c. Tomatoes, Sweet Herbs, &c. &c., for sale by DREW & FRENCH at Phalanx Depôt, No. 85 Barclay-st.

COAL.

NEW COAL YARD.—I have opened a new Coal Yard in [illegible]-st., near the junction of Broadway and 8th-av., where I offer for sale, at the lowest prices, every description of Anthracite and Bituminous Coal. J. L. WORTH.

RED AND WHITE ASH—Egg and Stove Coal screened and delivered in good order, at the lowest market price for cash, at No. 149 Elizabeth-st., and No. 38 Stanton-st., near Chrystie, by L. J. COSTAR.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against EDWARD D. LEARY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. [illegible] Front-st., Brooklyn, on or before the 9th day of July next. Dated, December 28, 1854.

j4 lawGmTh* HANNAH LEARY, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY A. KNAPP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 65 East 14th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 15, 1855. CLARISSA KNAPP, Administratrix.

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REPLATING.—Hotels, ships, steamboats and private families can have every description of old ware replated and warranted. Stair rods, plumbers' fixtures, tea pots, spoons and forks, and every kind of metal, plated with gold or silver, at short notice, by the MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY, No. 207 Bowery.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS. The ships comprising this Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. [illegible]. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

The ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, April 25	[illegible]	Saturday, April 21	[illegible]
Wednesday, May 9	1855	Saturday, May 5	1855
Wednesday, May 23	1855	Saturday, May 19	1855
Wednesday, June 6	1855	Saturday, June 2	1855
Wednesday, June 20	1855	Saturday, June 16	1855
Wednesday, July 4	1855	Saturday, June 30	1855
Wednesday, July 18	1855	Saturday, July 14	1855
Wednesday, July [illegible]	1855	Saturday, July 28	1855

For freight or passage apply to

EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75—FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, May 9.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, May 23.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, June 6.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, June 20.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamship of this line from New-York until further notice.

PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND—BY THE BLACK BALL LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS—REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—Persons wishing to send for their friends by the BLACK BALL LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS, can obtain Tickets only at the office of the Owners and Agents, C. H. MARSHALL & CO., No. 38 Burling-slip, foot of John-st. The Black Ball or Old Line of Liverpool Packets consists of the following well known and fast-sailing ships, sailing on the 1st and 16th of each month:

James Foster, Jr., Neptune, (new)
Harvest Queen (new), Isaac Wright,
Great Western (new), Yorkshire,
Isaac Webb (new), Fidelia,
Manhattan, Columbia,
New-York.

RETURN PASSAGE.—Persons returning to the Old Country by this line, will find excellent STATE ROOM accommodations in the Second Cabin, and be found in provisions, cooked and served out to them daily, as per following

BILL OF FARE.—Each adult passenger will be entitled to the following weekly allowance of Provisions: 1½ lbs. Beef or Pork; ½ lb. Codfish; 2½ lbs. Bread; 2 lbs. Flour; 3 lbs. Oat-Meal; 1½ lb. Rice; 1½ lbs. Beans; 2 oz. Tea; ½ lb. Sugar or Molasses.

Passage in Second Cabin, $18. Passage in Steerage, $16.

REMITTANCES.—Persons wishing to send money to their friends in Ireland or England, can obtain Sight Drafts, for £1 and upwards, on the Royal Bank of Ireland, on Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co., Bankers, Liverpool and London.

C. H. MARSHALL & CO., No. 38 Burling-slip, foot of John-st.

FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship HERMANN, E. Higgins, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, 19th May, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 37, North River.

PRICE OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON OR BREMEN.

In first cabin, main saloon ... $130
In first cabin, lower saloon ... 110
In second cabin ... 60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. All letters must pass through the Post-office. For Passage or Freight, apply to

C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The steamer WASHINGTON will succeed the HERMANN, and sail June [illegible].

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The new United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. Lines, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 2, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

Price of First Cabin ... $[illegible]
Price of Second Cabin ... 75

Luggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked below. No freight taken after Thursday, May 31. For freight or passage, apply to

M. LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

N. B.—All letters must pass through the Post-Office.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

REDUCTION OF FARES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, via Nicaragua.—The Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, proprietors. Through in advance of the Mail. 700 miles shorter than any other route. Avoiding the deadly Panama Fever and two miles of dangerous boating in Panama Bay.

The splendid double-engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, (2,000 tons burden,) Capt. TURNER, will leave from Pier No. 2 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Punta Arenas, on SATURDAY, May 12, 1855, connecting with the steamship CORTES, (2,000 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages.

For information or passage at the reduced rates, apply only to

CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green.

Letter-bags made up at the office. No unstamped letters received.

N. B.—Commencing on the 20th of May, the days of leaving New-York will be changed to the 5th and 20th of each month.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, C. PARRISH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, May 12, at 4 o'clock, P. M.; will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Charleston, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Through tickets to Lynchburg, $14. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

No freight taken for Petersburg.

STEAMBOATS.

THE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT STEAMER METROPOLIS, Capt. Brown, of the Fall River line, will leave her berth, Pier No. 3, North River, New-York, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 8, at 5 o'clock, P. M., on her first regular trip for Newport, Fall River, Providence and Boston, and will thereafter leave New-York at the same hour, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting with the O. C. and F. R. Railroad at Fall River, distant only one hour and forty minutes from Boston. Trains connecting with the METROPOLIS leave Boston on the alternate days, at 5½ o'clock, P. M., for New-York. The steamer BAY STATE, Capt. JEWETT, will run in connection with the METROPOLIS, leaving New-York on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M., returning on the alternate days.

WM. BORDEN, Agent, Nos. 70 and 71 West-st.

1855.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—Landing (each way,) at Nyack, Grassy Point, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie.—MEALS SERVED ON BOARD.—The favorite steamer ARMENIA, Capt. N. B. COCHRAN, will on TUESDAY, May 1, commence her regular trips to Albany, leaving New-York from foot of Chambers-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 7 o'clock A. M.

N. B.—A baggage master will accompany the steamer each way, to check baggage free. For particulars inquire at the N. Y. & Erie Railroad Office, Murray-st. wharf.

1855.—NYACK AND HAVERSTRAW STEAMBOAT LINE.—Leave Chambers-st. Pier daily (except Sunday,) at 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. Leave Haverstraw at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Landing each way at Piermont, (Nyack Oak Hill Cemetery) and Rockland Lake. Steamer J. P. SMITH, Capt. R. T. BLANCH, and steamer ARROW, Capt. A. A. LYDECKER.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY DIRECT.—FARE FIFTY CENTS—From Pier No. 15, foot of Liberty-st. Steamers RIP VAN WINKLE, Capt. O. W. FARNHAM, and COMMODORE, Capt. L. SMITH. Daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 o'clock P. M.; SUNDAYS at 5 P. M. Landing at Newburg and Poughkeepsie on Sunday evenings.

EXPRESSES.

ADAMS & CO.'S CALIFORNIA, OREGON, AND SANDWICH ISLANDS EXPRESS.—Office No. 59 Broadway.—Reduction of Express rates.—ADAMS & CO. give notice to their California Express customers, that they have reduced the rate for Express freight from New-York to San Francisco via Nicaragua to thirty-five cents per pound. Through, with mail speed, by connecting steamers. Time, only 21 days. To be entitled to the above reduction in rate, packages must weigh not less than 17 pounds to the foot. Our next Express will go forward per steamer STAR OF THE WEST, on SATURDAY, May 12, at 3 P. M., in charge of Special Messenger to destination. Goods shipped in bond. Freight received until 2 o'clock, P. M., on day of sailing.

I. C. WOODS, [illegible]
F. E. DINSMORE,
F. S. SANFORD,
J. M. SHOEMAKER,
Proprietors of Adams & Co.'s California Package Express.

TO MRS. MARY YOKE, widow, and JOHN YOKE, JACOB YOKE, GEORGE YOKE, GEORGE LOWRY and SUSAN his wife, and THOMAS MORRISON and HARRIET FRANCES his wife, children and legal representatives of JACOB YOKE, late of the borough of Easton, in the County of Northampton, and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, deceased:—Take notice that a writ of partition and valuation on the real estate of JACOB YOKE, late of the borough of Easton, in the County of Northampton, and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, deceased, will be executed on the premises, in the said borough of Easton, on Monday, the 18th day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when and where you may attend if you see proper.

Yours, &c. JACOB COPE, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, EASTON, Pa., May 1, 1855.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY JOHNSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of the United States Hotel, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of August next.—Dated Jan. 23, 1855.

MARY A. JOHNSON, JOHN H. MAHONEY, Administrators.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THE PEOPLE [illegible] AND MECHANICS' BANK, against [illegible] DERBY, JOHN T. DYKER, [illegible]

[illegible]

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which [illegible] with the exception [illegible] in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 27, 1855. NOYES, POWERS & TALLMADGE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 16th day of March, 1855.

NOYES, POWERS & TALLMADGE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

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SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—GEORGE S. JACOBS, plaintiff, against E. FREDERICK MOORE, defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 69 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] dollars, with interest from the 5th day of April, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated February [illegible], 1855.

E. B. L'AMOUREUX, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 69 Wall-st., N. Y.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 15th day of February, 1855. [illegible]

E. B. L'AMOUREUX, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSIAH C. COOKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of M. FREEMAN & CO., No. [illegible] South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of April, 1855.

ap10-lawGmTh* JOSEPH EATON, Admin.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN E. ST. FELIX, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, corner of Raymond and Fulton-sts., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 22d day of October next.—Dated April 18, 1855. ANNA MARIA M. ST. FELIX, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM VAN SICKLEN, late of the Town of New-Lotts, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of C. I. & C. Lowrey, No. 11 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 5th day of July next.—Dated Dec. 28, 1854.

JOHN W. VAN SICKLEN, ALBERT H. VAN SICKLEN, PHEBE VAN SICKLEN, Executors.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS LEWIS, late of the late city of Williamsburgh, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 43 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of September next.—Dated Feb. 26, 1855. ANDREW V. STOUT, Administrator.

mh1-lawGmTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ROBERT S. MARSTON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at No. [illegible] Columbia-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 12, 1854.

GABRIEL VAN COTT, Administrator.

d14-lawGmTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK W. PAVER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 60 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 14, 1855.

mh15-lawGmTh* FERDINAND SCHUCHARDT, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES GWYER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Pe[illegible] H. Jackson, No. 189 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 13, 1854. CHRISTOPHER GWYER, Administrator.

d21-lawGmTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE T. CHANCELLOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of HENRY A. MOTT, No. 31 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 4, 1855.

ap5-lawGmTh* MOTT & MURRAY, Attorneys.

New-York Daily Times.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

MAY, 1855.

THURSDAY, MAY 10.

American Anti-Slavery Society—(Old School, Garrison Society)—Business and General Discussion. Free Will Baptist Church, Sullivan-street. 10 A. M.

American Bible Society—Anniversary—Broadway Tabernacle. 10 A. M.

New-York Institution for the Blind—The Anniversary will be held at 4 P. M., at the Broadway Tabernacle.

General American Education Society—Annual meeting for business, at the Society's Office, No. 24 Bible House, at 4 P. M.

American Temperance Union—Tabernacle. 7½ P. M.

American Seamen's Friend Society—Anniversary (second) Methodist Church. 7½ P. M.

American Congregational Union—Anniversary (concluded)—Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn.

Home Missionary Society—Anniversary. 7½ P. M.

American Home Missionary Society—Anniversary. 7½ P. M., Reformed Dutch Church, in Lafayette Place.

New-York Female Association—Dr. Cheever's Church, Union-place. 7½ P. M.

FRIDAY, MAY 11.

Anti-Slavery Society—Anniversary continued—Free Will Baptist Church, Sullivan-street. 9 A. M.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.—10 A. M., Tabernacle.

City Anti-Slavery Society—Anniversary—Broadway Tabernacle 7½ P. M.

New-York City Colonization Society—Brooklyn.

SABBATH EVENING, MAY 13.

Central American Education Society—Anniversary services at 7½ P. M., in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square; sermon by Rev. Gardner L. Prentiss, D. D., of this City.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

THE OUT-AND-OUT ABOLITIONISTS.

Speeches of Rev. Antoinette L. Brown, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Theodore Parker and others.

The American Anti-Slavery Society celebrated its Twenty-second Anniversary at the Metropolitan Theatre yesterday. Owing to the very unfavorable state of the weather, a large audience could not have been expected,—nevertheless there was a very respectable gathering of the "friends of the slave," and the steady moderate rain seemed in newise to damp the ardor and enthusiasm of these present.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON presided, and among the notables on the platform we observed the following:

Rev. ANTOINETTE L. BROWN, Mrs. ABBEY K. FOSTER, Hon. HENRY WILSON, U. S. Senator from Mass.; Revs. SAMUEL MAY and THEODORE PARKER, of Boston; Messrs. WENDELL PHILLIPS, FRANCIS JACKSON, STEPHEN SOUTHWICK, EDMUND QUINCY, C. C. BURLEIGH and HENRY C. WRIGHT, and C. S. REMOND, WM. WELLS BROWN and J. M. LANGSTON, colored gentlemen.

At 10 o'clock A. M., Mr. GARRISON called the meeting to order, and announced that in accordance with the usage of the Society, an opportunity would now be afforded to any one in the audience who felt disposed to offer vocal prayer to God for a blessing on the same. They left it entirely to the spontaneity of the soul.

THE PRAYER.

After a long pause, the Spirit moved a reverend gentleman in the pit, who thereupon rose and invoked the divine blessing on the objects of the meeting.

A selection from Scripture prepared as "appropriate to the occasion" was then read

THE REPORT.

After which, Mr. JACKSON, Treasurer of the Society, presented his annual report, of which the following is an abstract:

Receipts for the year, from May 1, 1854, to May 1, 1855, of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and its auxiliaries in the several States.....$25,466 60
Expenditures.....20,673 60
Balance to new account.....$4,793 00

The report was laid on the table for further action.

A song by the HUTCHINSON family followed, entitled "True freedom—how to gain it."

THE PLATFORM.

Mr. GARRISON then came forward and submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That of all systems of despotism existing in this country, American Slavery is the most merciless for its victims, the most malignant in its contempt for the human race, the most treacherous in its influence, the most hideous in its features, and the most calamitous in its operations.

Resolved, That its immediate and unconditional abolition is the primary and paramount duty of this nation, before which all other questions fade into insignificance, all other issues are as dust in the balance.

Resolved, That for the continuance and extension of Slavery on our soil, the American church and clergy, with honorable but rare exceptions, are predominantly guilty, in that they have thrown over it the mantle of Christianity; declared it to be in accordance with the will and word of God; branded the Anti-Slavery movement as infidel in its spirit and objects, and admitted to the communion table such as make merchandise of human bodies and immortal souls.

Resolved, That such a Church is, in the graphic language of Scripture, "a cage of unclean birds and the synagogue of Satan," and that such religious teachers are "wolves in sheep's clothing," "watchmen that are blind," "shepherds that cannot understand," that all flock to their own way, "every one to his gain from his quarter."

Resolved, That in the language of PATRICK HENRY, "it is a day we owe to the purity of our religion, to show that it is at variance with that law which warrants Slavery."

MR. GARRISON'S HARANGUE.

Mr. G. delivered himself of a long harangue in support of these resolutions. He was, he said, totally at variance with the Slaveholding portion of this great nation; but in one thing he was in entire agreement with the Slaveholders, and that was in the declaration of the Richmond Examiner, that

"There is no intelligent man of any part or section of the United States, who does not know and feel that the question of Slavery is the vital question of this Republic; more important in its bearings upon the destinies of the American people than all other questions, moral, political and religious combined. Politicians may cry "Peace, peace," but there is no peace for the slaveholder."

This statement he (Mr. G.) endorsed as true in every particular. There was but one great issue before the people, and that pertained to the triumph either of Liberty or Slavery—either to the salvation or overthrow of our Republic. It was also true that there was no quiet to the slaveholder. While there lived on American soil one human being in whose breast there was a spark of love of liberty left, there would be no peace to the slaveholder. (Applause.) In 1829 he (Mr. G.) went from the old Bay State to the city of Baltimore, for the purpose of editing an Anti-Slavery journal, with a design expressly and exclusively to seek the liberation of the two millions of slaves at that time held in bondage. Little did he think at that time that he went there to plead the cause not only of the Black man, but of the white man also. Little did he then think that this question was as wide as the whole world, and that there was no nation or people, but what was directly or indirectly interested in it.

He was then no American citizen, and recognized as such. The star-spangled banner waved over his head without protection, and the constitutional rights were guaranteed to him. So at least he supposed; and it was a work of disinterested philanthropy with him to seek the liberty of those who had no constitutional right to liberty in this, and no country they could call their country. In that, however, he found that he had been grievously mistaken. He found now that all mankind, black or white, were more or less interested in this question. He had not forfeited his constitutional right to go where he pleased, and speak where he pleased, and as he pleased; and yet they all know that he had no country he could call his own, and that in two-thirds of the territory of the nation he might not venture except at the peril of his life.

Slavery was not believed in the Declaration of Independence and in its being carried out impartially towards all the human beings existing on American soil. Yet this he was so unlucky, 'Tis true, he was not a slaveholder, and he might, therefore, not be entitled to the rights of citizenship. He was sorry to be singular, because others might have joined with him in protesting against this assumption of all the rights, not by him, no matter what his position and property, or the number of his friends, who arrogated Slavery as a crime, or even called in question the propriety, would find that he could no longer travel in safety in the Southern States, and would be, in that event, an outlaw.

Thomas Newlow, a Christian preacher, had recently called upon some people of East Tennessee to form a league and pledge themselves to tar and feather and ride rails any "preacher, citizen or traveler, irrespective of age, calling or family connections," who dared to utter one word against Slavery, or was found with an abolition document in his possession, and declared himself ready to help to apply the tar or hold the rail! And not long since a colored teacher had to flee from Jackson, in the State of Mississippi, because, in a letter to a friend in New-Hampshire, which somehow was opened at the Post-Office, he dared to express his sentiments, not of the Southern slaveholders, but for those men who were there from the North, and became the advocates and apologists of Slavery. What then became of the Star-Spangled Banner? What was the value of the American Constitution? Where, in the name of God, was the American Union? (Applause.)

In closing, he said, in substance, that he was not at all concerned with the remark that he was by himself true to his God, to his own soul, and to liberty, and let such a union as this perish for ever. (Applause.)

The HUTCHINSON FAMILY then sang the "Song of Freedom."

ADDRESS BY MR. LANGSTON.

J. M. LANGSTON, of Ohio, a gentleman of African descent, and a graduate of the Oberlin Institution, was the next speaker. He said that some great man had remarked that a nation might lose its liberty in a day and be a century in finding it out. He was forced to say, meeting as the proposition might seem here in the heart of the nation, that there was not within the length and breadth of the land a solitary man or woman who could say, "I have my full share of liberty." This proposition, Mr. L. made seem as true as he could in a speech that excited frequent laughter and repeated applause.

The CHAIRMAN said that in view of the fact that half of the slave population of the country were women, one of our poets had asked:

"When woman's heart is bleeding,
Shall woman's voice be hushed?"

The answer to that question would be given on this occasion by Rev. ANTOINETTE L. BROWN.

REV. MISS BROWN—HER SPEECH.

Rev. Miss Brown then came forward and was received with tumultuous applause. She addressed the meeting for about half an hour. There was nothing very striking or startling in what she gave utterance to, but she spoke fluently and gracefully, and seemed perfectly at her ease on the platform. She said she prized the man who did not choose to be identified with the cause of the oppressed, &c.

The reverend lady said that she was ready to be a true Democrat, but not to yield up her own individual ideas of right to the decision of a majority. She dared not do it. Would a man who believed war to be wrong, take the responsibility of going into the battle-field and thrusting the sword through his brother's body because the law commanded it? In the language of Zeke Bigelow:

"If you take a sword and draw it,
And should stick a fellow through,
Government aint to answer for it;
God will send the bill to you. [Laughter.]

There was great truth in the little stanza. A man could not shift his responsibility upon the shoulders of those who commanded him to act.

There is, said she, an old Arabian fable, that once on a time when our first parents had sinned, and were wandering on the burning sands of Arabia, their feet blistered and sore, and oppressed by the heat of the Sun, they sank down upon the ground and were soon lost in slumber. As they lay there an angel passed by. He saw them sleeping and pitied them in their loneliness and desolation, so he drew near and scattered the seeds of trees and flowers around them and went on his way. By and by, Satan came by that way, as he wandered up and down the earth "seeking whom he might devour," and he saw Adam and Eve lying there. He stopped and said, "Adam I know, and Eve I know," but he looked at the seeds, and said, "What are those? They are something new at any rate, and it is safe to cover them up." So, with his cloven foot, he scraped up the sand and buried the seeds, just planting them nicely. [Applause and hisses.]

They sprung up and took root, and when Adam and Eve awoke they found themselves in the midst of a beautiful oasis in the desert. And so the friends, not of the slave, but of oppression, have been covering up the seeds of agitation in this country. They have buried deep in the heart of humanity the great truth that "all men are created free." That truth has taken root, and we shall find a green oasis springing up in our midst—we shall find that freedom has been deeply and thoroughly planted in the soil of America. [Loud applause.] After a few words more, the reverend lady resumed her seat and her bonnet, amidst enthusiastic plaudits.

A VOLUNTEER IN A WHITE HAT.

A venerable gentleman in a white hat, who occupied a seat at the back of the parquette, then volunteered some remarks on the necessity of engaging in the cause in a Christian spirit; after which the HUTCHINSONS sang "The Good Time Coming."

REV. THEODORE PARKER HAPPENED TO BE PRESENT.

The Chairman then introduced THEODORE PARKER, of Boston, and said that he was able to introduce that gentleman on this occasion, for the reason that it was not treason in Massachusetts to speak against oppression in Faneuil Hall [Applause.] Indictments against free speech fell through there, and, instead of sending THEODORE PARKER to prison for denouncing the Fugitive Slave Law, Judge LORING was made to walk the plank for executing it. [Tumultuous applause.]

THE SPEECH OF MR. PARKER.

Mr. PARKER, who was very cordially received, said, that they met here year after year to look each other in the face, to take each other by the hand, and to look at America and see what new brightness gleamed on that well-beloved countenance, and what blackness Slavery had gathered there. He should ask their attention to the present aspect of Slavery in the United States.

After some preliminary remarks he considered the steps taken by Slavery adverse to Freedom during the last twelve months. There were, he said, six of them. The first was the Ostend Conference. The administration of slave-catchers commanded its ministers, the servants of slave-catchers, to meet and take measures to force Spain to sell us Cuba as a fortification for Slavery. The pretence was that some European power might take possession of it and use it as a fortress hostile to our freedom. But this was a mere pretext; the real fear was that it might become a liberal Government and thus hostile to American Slavery. The Conference ended in "vanity and vexation of spirit," showing the wickedness of the purpose while it betrayed the folly of the measures. [Applause.]

The second of these steps was Mr. TOUCEY's bill for the protection of kidnappers against the laws of the Free States, wherein they exercised their trade. [Hear, hear.] Senatorial Mr. TOUCEY, of Puritanical Connecticut, introduced a bill providing that, if Commissioner KANE of Philadelphia, or CURTIS of Boston, should kidnap a freeman and send him off into bondage, he should not be tried in the State Courts, but should be brought into the United States Courts, and tried before a Fugitive-Slave-bill Judge. This was adopting an old proverb with a specialty—"Set a man-thief to catch a man-thief." [Laughter.] This bill had the approval of the President, and of a considerable majority of the Senate, but the session was not quite long enough to pass it through the House of Representatives, and Mr. TOUCEY and his bill both went out of Congress together. [Laughter.]

The next step was the perpetual filibustering against Mexico, Central America, Hayti and Cuba. Thus was the act of unofficial men; but they had the tacit approval of the Executive Government. The Government dare not openly commence a war with Spain, but they leave filibusters to foment one, and then they will interfere as they did in the case of Mexico, and declare that, "whereas war exists by the act of Spain," &c. [Laughter.] It is wicked in the first place, and it is mean and sneaking in the next. [Applause.] Once and again the Government interferes with the filibusters, but like Sneug the joiner, who played the lion's part, it roars against them like a mouse in the wall. [Laughter.]

The next step is that the African Slave-trade is beginning to be renewed from American ports. Southern newspapers openly recommend it, and American merchants are openly engaged in the trade. During the last six months two men have been brought to trial for the offence, and one of them was convicted. Was he ever punished? He (Mr. P.) never heard of any sentence passed upon him. He did not see how the American Government could punish a man for such an offence, for they must know that it is no worse to bring a cargo of slaves from the coast of Africa to Havana, than it is to take one from Baltimore or Norfolk to New-Orleans. They might allow them to import and dispose of them in the original packages. [Laughter and applause.]

Then there was the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law in all the Northern States. In connection the speaker referred to the BOOTH case in Milwaukie, and the case of SLOANE at Sandusky as evidence of the growing insolence of the Slave power. He then referred to the invasion of Kansas by 4,000 armed Missourians, and contrasted the course of President PIERCE in relation to it with that of President FILLMORE and Mr. WEBSTER, when SHADRACH was rescued from the slave-catchers in Boston. These were the six steps, and very dangerous steps they were in the great advance of Slavery over Freedom.

Mr. PARKER then turned to his third point—the relation of political parties to Slavery, and reviewed at great length the connection of the Whig, Democratic, Free Soil and Know-Nothing parties with the subject of Slavery. He concluded amid great applause, by submitting the following as his programme of agitation:

1. Abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia and in all the Territories of the United States, and repeal the Fugitive Slave bill.

2. Abolish the American Slave-trade on the Seas, making it also piracy.

3. Declare that hereafter no Slave State shall ever be admitted into the Union.

4. Declare that no man who is at present or prospectively may be an owner of Slaves shall hold any office under the Federal Government.

5. Reconstruct the Judiciary, for the Supreme Court and the District Court are, after the American Church, the very strongest fortress on which Slavery relies, and put in Judges who have got American ideas of justice to all men. And

6. Declare that at a day certain—fix it when you will—Slavery shall cease in every State, or that State cease to be a State of the Union.

After a short speech from Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, who said nothing very novel or remarkable, the proceedings closed with another song by the Hutchinson Family.

American Tract Society.

The Tract Society Anniversary took place at the Tabernacle yesterday, Chief Justice WILLIAMS, of Connecticut presiding.

The Secretaries (Dr. HALLOCK and Mr. COOK) read the Annual Report, in two parts; and Mr. ALLAN gave the audience the benefit of a statement of the finances. Readers will find the facts below.

NEW PUBLICATIONS in six languages, 36; total publications, 1,942; total approved for circulation abroad, in 128 languages and dialects, 2,978. Monthly circulation of the *American Messenger* about 200,000, *German Messenger* 27,000, *Child's Paper* nearly 300,000.

CIRCULATION during the year 861,262 volumes, 18,981,914 publications; soil, 861,189 pages. Total since the formation of the Society 156,519,418 publications, including 10,494,737 volumes. GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION for the year, in north than *six thousand five hundred distinct grants* by the Committee, 95,564,026 pages, besides 11,941,676 to Life Members and Directors; value, $51,727.

RECEIPTS, in donations, including $12,300 40 in legacies, $747,306 13; for sales, including periodicals, $365,875 73; total, $413,173 86. EXPENDITURES for publishing books and periodicals, $285,090 13; for colporteurs, $105,112 33; cash received in foreign and paper bonds, $16,000; total expenditures, $415,207 54.

COLPORTAGE—Number of colporteurs laboring the whole or part of the year, 609, of whom 186 labored among Germans and emigrants, and 104 were students in colleges and theological seminaries. They visited 630,108 families, with 291,097 of whom they conversed on personal religion or prayed. Of the families visited, 85,126 habitually neglected evangelical preaching, 64,056 families were Roman Catholics, 51,306 families were destitute of all religious books but the Bible, and 36,160 household destitute of the Bible; and they held or assisted in holding 13,769 religious meetings; 962 prayer conventions have been held.

FOREIGN AND FOREIGN LANDS.—Received in cash, the Sandwich Islands, $1,100; China, missions of Presbyterian Board, $500; Canton, Southern Baptist Board, $100; Shanghai, A. B. C. F. M., $600, and Southern Methodist Board, $100; Siam, Presbyterian Board, $500; Burmah and Karens, $500; Northern India, $2,500; Cutwa, $300; Telugoos, Baptist mission, Nellore, $300; Lutheran mission, Guntoor, $300; Madras, $1,500; Arcot mission, $500; Madura, $200; Bombay, $500; Nestorians, $300; Syria, $300; Turkey, Armenians, $1,000; Jews, $500; Greece, A. B. C. F. M., $500; Episcopal, $200; Baptist, $300; Italy and Sardinia, $500; Sweden, $300; Baptist mission, Germany, $1,200; Lower Saxony Tract Society, Hamburg, $300; Dr. Marriott, Basle, $300; Belgium, $300; Strasbourg, $100; Paris Tract Society, $500; Toulouse, $300. Total, $16,000.

Rev. Dr. CHICKERING of Portland, offered the following, and supported it, earnestly:

Resolved, That the Annual Report, an abstract of which has been read, be adopted and published under the direction of the Executive Committee, and that the abounding goodness of God, in crowning the labors of the year with unexampled success, calls for devout gratitude to him.

Rev. Dr. ASA D. SMITH, of Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, made response to the second resolution:

Resolved, That the highest efficiency of the ministry, the well-being of the church, and the evangelization of the world, demand an increase of personal Christian activity in all the disciples of the Redeemer.

Dr. SMITH directed attention chiefly to the colporteur work, which he claimed to be not altogether a new affair, but as old as the Church of God.

Dr. S. was pathetic and eloquent, touching the difficulties which a minister experiences in so individualizing truth as to send it home to the hearer. Much care is bestowed, he said, upon our sermons. Carefully is the Sunday morning's battery prepared in the study. The morning comes—the battery is unmasked; but, behold! the cannonade is fruitless—the citadel does not capitulate.

The devil seems to ask, (as did the Russians the French) "when we are coming to take the place?" There was an old Dominie, of whom the Doctor told, who preached against the sin of intemperance so effectively, that the notorious topers in his parish (for whose benefit it was spoken) came separately to thank him for prevailing so as to hit the case of the other.

With many such pleasant narratives the Doctor seasoned his discourse and beguiled the assembly. But toward the conclusion he grew grave again, and argumentative, and made earnest appeals.

Rev. Mr. MILLS, a Ceylonese missionary, told of the wonders that tracts work in Ceylon.

Rev. Dr. TYNG made a speech in support of the following:

Resolved, That we rejoice in the evidences of the usefulness of the Society's periodicals, of which more than six million copies have been circulated during the year, and in the increase of kindred means of evangelical instruction in this and other lands.

The Doctor was very humorous, and, being both humorous and argumentative, was popular, as he always is, and as well beloved as audiences love men who keep them from being bored.

The Doctor thought it was foolish to drive up and down Broadway all time, *ergo*, that it was time the old hack-horses were run off to be quiet, and that the younger man should be on hand. But the old fellows are put forward, he said—merely put in, as in the country among the farmers in cider makings, they twist up a wisp of straw to put into the barrels when there is no bung. [Laughter.]

But for thirty years he had conceived a deep interest in the Tract Society. He liked its work. He had a word to say to his friend Dr. SMITH, who had discussed the difficulties of the ministry, (referring to the lament that it is a troublesome matter to drive the truth home.) Thoughts came into being like the scintillations that follow the contact between the old-fashioned flint and steel. Said one, once, "*Why will shepherds persist in feeding sheep out of horse-racks!*" [Laughter.] It was a query that the country boy understands. We might learn to *drop the salt just under the noses of the sheep*, and so become teachers of babes. There is no need of knocking a man's brains out to get an idea into him. *Stick him quietly.*

The Doctor defended the Tract Society from its foes. He called them *penny* and *two-penny*, and tumbled them into the gutter.

The liberty of the press gave him occasion for exultation. Never did he expect to live to see a day like this. And he attributed much of the growth of Christianity to the presence of the great agency of the Tract Society. And so the Doctor ended his speech.

The remaining speakers were Rev. Dr. BLACK and Rev. T. L. CUYLER, and a man in the gallery, unknown.

[*For other Anniversaries see Second Page.*]

THE TURF FOR 1855.

Two Twenty Mile Races—Seating Matched Again—The National Course.

The amusements of the Turf bid fair to be unusually interesting during the pleasant months of May, June and July.

During the past few days two heavy matches against time have been made by gentlemen in this City, who are owners of matched horses, and who have never before appeared in public as trainers or drivers of race-horses. The first of these was made by Mr. JAMES D. MCMANN, who has agreed to show a horse on or before the 1st day of June next, *that will trot or wagon twenty miles in one hour*, for a wager of $5,000, on the Union Course, L. I.

Since this extraordinary match was made, the owner of *Flora Temple* has had her in daily training, and it is generally believed Mr. MCMANN intends to drive her the long distance. The opinions of our most expert horsemen are very conflicting relative to the chances of so great a feat being performed. It will be observed that for an animal to accomplish the task, a *three minute gait* must be averaged throughout the entire distance.

We are assured that no horse in the United States ever trotted twenty miles in succession, except the noble steed *Trustee*, who did it, by going to harness. The backers of Mr. MCMANN, or rather of his match, feel quite confident the feat will be easily performed, and are betting very largely on the result.

It is also announced that a similar match has been made for wager of $10,000; $20,000 by a wealthy gentleman, who proclaims his ability to produce another horse that will trot twenty miles within one hour. The steed has recently been named, and is no more nor less than *Lady Fulton*. The race will come off in the early part of June next, and from the present state of feeling, there will be some $10,000 or $00,000 staked on the result.

Yesterday morning Mr. WHELAN again matched *Sontag* (the mare of the east,) for $1,000, a side, against the well-known horse *Centreville*, who is to be driven by Mr. HIRAM WOODRUFF. The following are the conditions of the race:

WM. WHELAN names g. m. *Sontag*, wagon and driver, weighing 300 pounds.

HIRAM WOODRUFF names s. h. *Centreville*, to harness. Mile heats, and to go on the 16th inst. This will probably be a very close contest, and it will depend considerably upon the condition of *Centreville* as to which will come off the victor. If the horse acts honest and true, HIRAM's chances of winning the race stand good.

We are informed that arrangements are going forward to have some fine running matches between Southern and Northern horses, next month, on the National Course, L. I.

To-day, if clear weather, the contest between *Whalebone* and *Steely* will take place at the Centreville track.

THE LIQUOR LAW.

Recorder Smith's Decision—Anybody at Liberty to Sell.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—MAY 9.

THE FIRST LIQUOR CASE IN COURT.

Yesterday morning, at the opening of Court, Theodore E. Tomlinson arose and addressed the Recorder in behalf of Patrick Boylan, of the Fourth Ward, who was arraigned yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions for selling liquor since the 1st of May without a license; the case having been transferred to this Court.

Mr. Tomlinson submitted to the Court that his client having pleaded guilty—he would not say to the offence, but to the charge which had been brought against him—of selling liquor without a license, no sentence could be passed upon him, inasmuch as no offence had been committed. This anomalous state of things was the fruit of recent reckless legislation.

The Recorder said that he had examined the question, both before and after the plea of the defendant, knowing that this Court was the only one that could take cognizance of it. He proceeded to deliver the following opinion:

The defendant, PATRICK BOYLAN, was arrested on the 7th of May, upon a charge of selling liquor without a license, at No. 175 South-street, in this City. The warrant was issued by Police Justice OSBORNE, and the case sent to the Special Sessions for trial. The defendant, on appearing, pleaded guilty to the charge. The only question, therefore, for the Court to pass upon is, what penalty, under the existing statutes, can the Court impose?

The general statutes of the State in relation to Excise regulations and penalties, did not apply to the City and County of New-York until the enactment of the act entitled "An act for the prevention of intemperance, pauperism and crime," passed April 5, 1855, except so far as the statutes related to the sale of liquor on Sunday. This act repealed all former laws and penalties upon the subject of the sale of liquor, except the penalty for selling liquor on Sunday. The chartered privileges of the City and County of New-York, conferred the excise powers upon the Mayor and Aldermen. In this particular we stood in a different position from other sections of the State. At Common law, the right to traffic in liquor is the same as to traffic in any other article; and in the absence of any statutory prohibition or regulation, the traffic is free. The question which arises in the case

[illegible] sell liquor in the store, without license. But what penalty can the Court inflict? The 6th sec. of the act under which the proceedings in this case are instituted, does not go into effect until the 4th day of July next, and that section prescribes specific penalties. For the violation of section 1st, for the first offence, a penalty by fine of $50; for the second offence a penalty of $100 and thirty days' imprisonment; and for every subsequent offence a fine not less than $100 or over $250, and imprisonment not less than three or more than six months. For any violation of the 2d or 4th sections of the act, a fine of $100 and imprisonment in a county jail not less than thirty days, and permanent disqualification for selling liquor within the State, &c. Are not these the only penalties which attach to the offence of selling liquor with or without license? Are not all other penalties abrogated by the 24th section of the act, which act repeals "all acts and parts of acts and all charters and parts of charters inconsistent" with the act which is in contradiction? Unless the act conferring powers and jurisdiction is repealed, the penalties imposed by the act cease to exist. The penalties under the license system, as it existed previous to the passage of the act of the 9th of April, were specific penalties for selling liquor without obtaining a license from the Board of Excise. That law having been repealed by the act of April last, all licences except those prescribed in the act of April are also repealed; and the penalty being a specific penalty for the violation of an excise law, which law is repealed, it follows that no penalty can be inflicted under the abrogated law. No rule of law is better settled than this—that penalties cannot be extended by implication. In "Smith's Commentaries on Constitutional Construction," (a work of great research and practical utility in the legal students) he says: "We have already seen that the reason why penal statutes should not be extended by construction seems to be that the law does not allow of constructive offences or arbitrary punishment. No man incurs a penalty unless the act which subjects him to it be both within the letter and spirit of the statute imposing the penalty. It has been said with great propriety, that if this fundamental rule was to be violated the fate of innocent persons would be decided by the arbitrary discretion of Judges, and not by express authority of law. The rule seems to be well settled that a penalty must always be created by express words, and that it cannot be raised by implication." This rule of construction has been sustained by cases in our own courts. There can be no doubt of the principle that penal statutes must be strictly construed. It is much better that the guilty should escape punishment, than that they should be convicted contrary to law. The duty of the Judge is to administer the law as he finds it, not to legislature to meet the exigencies of particular cases, or to give forced construction in order to supply defects or interpret ambiguities. If a penal statute is ambiguous, it must be liberally construed, and the party affected by it is entitled to the benefit of the liberal construction. It has been justly said that "no man should be stripped of valuable property—perhaps his all—be disfranchised and consigned to public ignominy and reproach, unless it be very clear that such high penalties have been annexed by the law to the act which he has committed. If these principles be correct, a court has no option where considerable ambiguity arises in a penal statute, but is bound to decide in favor of the party accused." I have no doubt of the correctness of this doctrine. It is a well settled rule in the construction of statutes, "That where the Legislature creates a new penalty for an offence, without in express terms repealing the old penalty; the old penalty is repealed by implication, so far as it is contrary and repugnant thereto." Even "where the Legislature impose" a second penalty for an offence, whether smaller or larger than the former, one cannot be allowed to sue on one or the other at his option." The question as to the general construction of the act of April last, is not involved in this case. The simple question before me is, what penalty can the Court impose for the act which the party confesses himself guilty? I have examined the authorities bearing upon the principles involved in this case, with great care. I know it is a question in which great interest is felt, and that whatever decision I may render, will be the subject of severe criticism. Whatever the effect to myself personally may be, is a matter of no moment. The only guide a Judge should consult is his own judgment, aided by his conscientious, and the light of that legal lore which illumines the history of the past, applied to the principles involved in the case submitted. If the statute to be passed upon is a penal one and doubts arise as to its construction, the law is well settled that it should be liberally construed, in favor of the party to be affected by it. In other words, if there are well founded doubts as to its construction, the party to be affected by it is entitled to the benefit of those doubts. Acting upon these principles, I have come to the following conclusion: That the provisions of the act of April, 1855, so far as that act prescribes penalties, and the manner of their enforcement in the City and County of New-York, operates as a repeal of all acts relating to the regulation of, and penalties for, the sale of liquor, (except so far as regards the sale on Sunday,) that were in existence at the time of its passage, and operates as an absolute repeal of the same; and that no penalty can be imposed for selling liquor without license at the present time, as the fourth section of the act is in operation until the 4th day of July next. The defendant must, therefore, be discharged.

The trials yesterday were not important, and the pressure upon our space by the Anniversary meetings precludes our usual report. Frederic Hammel was charged with burglary, and acquitted. Catharine Dunn was tried for stealing a watch, and acquitted. George Sipp was tried for stealing a case of boots, worth $60. This defendant was tried last term, when the Jury failed to agree. The Jury yesterday found him guilty of petit larceny, and the Recorder, taking into consideration the length of time that he had been in prison, sentenced him to only ten days in the City Prison.

The following additional Grand Jurors were empanelled yesterday: Stephen Bottsford, Abraham M. Binninger, Elisha Brooks.

Horrible Death by Railroad Injuries.

Early yesterday morning, Mr. JOHNSON B. LEE, the well-known real estate auctioneer, of No. 157 Broadway, was almost instantly killed while endeavoring to jump upon one of the cars of the Hudson River Railroad Company, at Eighty-sixth-street, while in motion. A sharp corner of the car struck him with great force on the head, knocking him violently and insensibly beside the track. He was picked up dead. The deceased was a man in the prime of life, and much respected by a large circle of friends. He was son-in-law to Rev. Dr. SPRAGUE.

[Advertisement.]

☞ We are requested to call attention to the Auction Sale of fifty valuable building lots in Orange, N. J., which will take place to-day at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the ground. They are located on Day, White and Cleveland-streets, within three minutes' walk of the principal depôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad. They are said to be beautifully situated for private dwellings, and the most desirable for that purpose in Orange, and if that is the case they will be worthy the attention of those who desire a pleasant residence in the neighborhood of New-York, for we are quite sure there are few as pleasant places in this vicinity. And since the new connection of the Morris and Essex with the New-Jersey Railroad, their trains run independently, carrying passengers through from New-York to Orange in forty-five minutes, with the prospect (from the greatly increased travel on the M. and E. Road) of more frequent and rapid communication. The Morris and Essex trains leave for Orange from the Jersey City Ferry, at 8 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5½ P. M. Leave Orange at 7½ and 9 A. M., and 1½ and 5 P. M. See map of the lots to be sold at the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-street.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPER-HANGINGS.—PRATT & HARDENBERGH, Manufacturers and Importers, No. 360 Broadway, between Leonard and Franklin-sts., invite attention to their extensive stock, which is unsurpassed by any in this country. Faithful and accomplished workmen sent to any part of the City or country, at short notice, and their work warranted.

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[Advertisement.]

BLAKE's PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-st.—See under head of Paints.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, May 10, by Rev. Isaac Wagner, Mr. L. CLARK DYE to Miss SARAH F. BENNER, all of this City.

At Lewisburg, Conn., on Tuesday, May 8, by Rev. J. C. Nichols, Rev. FRANCIS E. M. BACHELDER, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and FRANCES A., only daughter of A. L. Smith, Esq., of the former place.

In this City, on Sunday evening, May 6, at Norfolk-st. Baptist Church, by Rev. Dr. Armitage, J. GILMOUR REID to Miss AGATHA WOMBLES, all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, May 9, by Rev. Duncan Dunbar, JAMES TODD to ELLEN A. DUNBAR, all of this City.

In this City, by Rev. Mr. Gillett, Mr. BEN. E. COLE, of Boston, to Miss ELLEN H. HUMPHREY, of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, May 9, MRS. ELIZA BEN SONTHARD, aged 78 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Wm. H. Marshall, No. 205 West Bleecker-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, May 9, after a lingering illness, Mrs. SUSAN WRIGHT, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family and the members of the First Baptist Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 13 Carmine-st., on Friday, May 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, May 9, after a severe illness, Mr. MOSES DUNBAR, aged 67 years.

☞ Boston and Taunton papers please copy.

In Brooklyn on Wednesday, May 9, ELIZA JOHNSTONE, adopted daughter of Rev. Lloyd Winslow, in the 12th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday next, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, in 2d-place, the sixth house from Henry-st.

At Monmouth, of consumption, EMILY E., daughter of W. D. Disbrow, in the 27 year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Methodist Episcopal Church in that village, on Friday, May 11, at 3 o'clock P. M.

At Boonton, N. J., on Wednesday, May 9, at the residence of his son-in-law, W. G. Lathrop, Esq., NATHAN T. JENNINGS aged 89 years, formerly an old and respected resident of this City.

His relatives and friends, and those of his sons, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his son in law, James E. Goddard, No. 2 Sidney-place, corner of Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, May 11, at 3 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 5, GEORGE BYRNSON, aged 17 years. His remains were taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens, from No. 97 Lawrence-st.

☞ The funeral of the late JOHNSON P. LEE will be attended from the residence of his father-in-law, Rev. Dr. Spring, No. 3 Bond-st., on Friday, 11th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Tuesday, May 8, of consumption, MARY ESTHER, wife of [illegible] H. Codling, aged 29 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, between 4th and 5th-sts., on Thursday afternoon, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, May 8, MARGARET ELEANOR, daughter of James and Eleanor C. Kerrigan.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 134 East Houston-st., on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a Requiem Mass will be celebrated at 10